

# ARMY

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A VETERAN officer of long service in the West writes: "I am glad to note a growing disposition on the part of the superior military authorities to have as many officers as possible present for duty with their companies. Rest assured, nothing is so good for the Service, and scarcely anything will be so beneficial for the officer. Fatiguing (and demoralizing) hunts after 'soft details' seem to be going out of fashion."

THE formal contract with the Hotchkiss Company for rapid-firing guns will be signed by the Secretary of the Navy some time this week, and the firm's representative in America, Lieutenant Verry, will return shortly thereafter to the home office in Paris. Notwithstanding the delay in the execution of the contract the company has already made considerable progress in its arrangements for turning out the guns, and inside of six weeks expects to deliver the first one, complete and ready for trial. Others will follow at short intervals thereafter.

THE watermen and lightermen of the Thames, to the number of 5,000, are organizing themselves into a body to be trained in the use of torpedoes and in rifle and cutlass drill for the defence of the Thames and coast to Dungeness. Under proper encouragement like use might be made of the similar class of men in American harbors. Incidentally, it is well to remember that the more men we have associated with the public defence the fewer there are to be led astray by the new light theorists who are the enemies of all government and order.

THE English Peace Society complains that in England millions are frittered away upon non-efficients, extravagant establishments, excessive emoluments to favored individuals, so that it comes about that, with a net expenditure within £7,000,000 of that of the German Empire, they have not ready to hand a single army corps. The Commander-in-Chief draws £8,600 per annum. General von Moltke gets £1,500. The non-effective service of the German Army costs £2,325,000 per annum, England's £3,085,000. The effective force of the German Army costs £19,369,453; the effective force of the British Army, excluding charges that ought properly to be in the navy estimates, £14,600,000.

By the retirement of Captain Simpson, 3d Cavalry, the last of the additional 2d lieutenants of cavalry receives his full 2d lieutenancy, and the resignation on December 1 of Captain Payson advances the only remaining additional in the Engineer Corps. There is still one additional in the artillery arm to be promoted before all the graduates of last June have obtained full 2d lieutenancies. The resignation of 2d Lieutenant Williston Fish, 4th Artillery, on Dec. 31, opens the way for this officer, so that by the 1st of January all of the graduates will have been provided for, with a half dozen or so vacancies remaining. There is now vacancy in the 8th, the 30th, and the 25th Regiment of Infantry. The appointments of several non-commissioned officers may be looked for about the first of the year.

THE list of Army nominations that will be sent by the President to the Senate next week comprises 96 appointments, 73 promotions and 3 transfers, as follows: Appointments—1 brigadier-general; (Mer-

ritt), 1 assistant quartermaster (Miller), 1 post chaplain (O'Shea), 6 assistant surgeons, 37 cadets for 2d lieutenants, 27 cadets for additional 2d lieutenants, and 23 additional 2d lieutenants for 2d lieutenants. Promotions—In the staff, 3; line, 70. Transfers—Three 2d lieutenants. As these appointments and promotions are all regular in form there should be no delay in their confirmation. At any rate there is no reason to anticipate trouble in any case included in the list. The promotions in the Medical Department, incident to the retirement of Colonel Perin, will not be sent to the Senate until after the Assistant Surgeon is nominated.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL FULTON over six months ago recommended the issue of a new set of regulations to govern purchases made by paymasters on foreign stations as well as their payments of money and the issue of clothing. The matter was referred to J. A. General Remy, who has prepared a set of regulations, which are in the hands of the printer, providing that all purchases, except in cases of emergency, be preceded by a call for bids; the bids to be opened by a board of the ship's officers, by whom the contract shall be awarded. The commanding officer can no longer order the paymaster to purchase from a particular merchant. The new regulations also require that every member of a crew shall sign for all pay or clothing received. This rule is much criticised by experienced paymasters who claim that it will impose a great amount of unnecessary labor on paymasters, and be of no actual benefit. No complaints have ever been made of the custom of issuing pay and clothing in the presence of an officer. Another rule to which there is some objection is that giving the commanding officers the right to overhaul the paymaster's cash box. The commanding officer is given the authority to detail some one to make the inspection of the cash. Paymasters claim that it will be difficult to get any one to go on their bonds if the cash for which they are responsible is to be handled by several unbonded officers.

AS THE time approaches for the assembling of Congress speculation increases as to the organization of the House committees. The drift of the opinions among the members who have arrived in Washington, and who have looked the field over, is in the direction of Mr. Randall's reappointment as chairman of the Appropriations Committee and Mr. Herbert's reappointment as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The chairmanship of the House Military Committee is involved in some uncertainty. Mr. Wheeler is most anxious for the place, is undoubtedly better equipped for it than any other member of the dominant party, and is the choice of the officials of the War Department; but it is feared by many that Mr. Carlisle will not care to run the risk of the criticisms that might follow the appointment of two representatives from the same State to preside over the two Service committees. The fact, too, that Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Herbert both served on the other side during the late unpleasantness is given as another important reason why the Speaker should not embarrass himself by providing chairmanships for both of these gentlemen. Since, therefore, it is considered improbable that the wishes of both will be gratified, it is taken for granted that Mr. Wheeler will be passed over, for the reason that a failure to reappoint Mr. Herbert as chairman of the Naval Committee would be considered equivalent to a suggestion that

he had not performed his duties satisfactorily during the last session. If Mr. Wheeler must be passed by, then the question arises is there any other representative eligible and competent for the position. The friends of Mr. Wheeler claim that there is not a single member of the party in power who has any special knowledge or takes any interest in military matters. They, therefore, expect a repetition of the Speaker's action several years ago, when, in order to get around a similar condition of affairs, Mr. Sparks, a member that had no knowledge whatever of military affairs, was appointed to the chairmanship of the committee over the head of General Dibble, whose appointment was discouraged because Mr. Whitthorne, another representative from the South, happened to be chosen for the Naval Committee.

THE Senior Inspector-General of the Army, General Absalom Baird, in his recent annual report, reiterates a previously expressed opinion that "confinement in the military prison is not a punishment adequate to the offence, or calculated to discourage it." That the military prison at Fort Leavenworth is admirably conducted on the utilitarian system devised for it none will deny, but it would seem from General Baird's remarks that utilitarianism is not precisely what is needed in the case of our military prisoners. On the contrary, and, of course, it must be recollected that we refer solely to *military prisons*, it seems to us that it would be infinitely more beneficial to the Service at large to establish some method of punishment which would speedily satisfy the unruly that good behavior in the Service is the course best promotive of their comfort and prosperity. It has often been remarked that Court-martial are somewhat too lavish of dishonorable discharges and that sufficient effort is not made by those immediately concerned to transform a hard case into a fair, if not a good, soldier. To do this effectually would seem to require a course of restraint and punishment, which no soldier who had once undergone it would have any inclination to incur again, and so shape his future course accordingly. By this we do not mean methods of punishment out of harmony with the humanitarian spirit of the age, but of such a nature as to prove a terror to the evildoer. Solitary confinement at all times when not at work, a restricted diet, a strict surveillance, entire non-intercourse with the outside world, constant drills, every hour of the working day filled in with some species of labor calculated to make the mind reflect upon the present condition and the causes which led to it. A few months of this kind of punishment would, we fancy, make a man well or tolerably well behaved, even in spite of a different inclination. We recall that several years ago three officers, General Brannan and Judge Advocates Gardiner and Barr, we think, went to Canada to inspect the system of conducting military prisons there, and on their return made an excellent report to the War Department, somewhat in the direction of these remarks. It might be well therefore in view of Inspector General Baird's comments to resurrect the report alluded to and see if there is anything in it which would be of service at the present day in bringing about a system whereby soldiers, temporarily withdrawn from the Service for misconduct may be afterwards restored to it, if not wholly reformed, at least too cautious and mindful of the rigorous period of their penance, to cut up many capers during the remainder of their term of service.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

ADJUTANT J. J. BREBETON, 24th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Sill, I. T.

LIEUTENANT H. O. S. HEISTAND, 11th U. S. Inf., left Oswego, N. Y., early in the week on a short leave.

MAJOR W. P. GOULD, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gould were in San Francisco last week on their tour of the world.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT, and Mrs. Endicott, spent a portion of this week at their home in Massachusetts.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLAND, 6th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, this week, from a fortnight's leave.

LIEUTENANT W. C. MUEHLBERG, 2d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Omaha, has been visiting friends at Lewiston, Idaho.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN is a member of the Committee appointed to provide the annual dinner of the Bar Association of Chicago.

LIEUTENANT H. C. SCHUMM, 2d Art., joined at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, this week and received a cordial welcome.

Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Ives, whose marriage at Omaha we reported last week, will be "At Home" at Fort D. A. Russell after Dec. 10.

CAPTAIN J. A. FRESSENDEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a brief vacation.

LIEUTENANT F. F. EASTMAN, 14th U. S. Inf., has taken temporary charge of Fort Canby with a small detachment of infantrymen.

LIEUTENANT C. L. CORTHILL, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week, from a short leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT J. C. WARREN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is a recent addition to the garrison of Willet's Point, New York Harbor.

LIEUTENANT C. ST. J. CHUBB, 17th U. S. Infantry, lately on subsistence duty at Cheyenne, has joined his company at Fort Bridger, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT J. V. S. PADDOCK, 5th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Supply, I. T., this week, to spend the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

CAPTAIN J. T. MORRISON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, who is spending the winter at Berkeley, Cal., has had his sick leave extended until further orders.

CAPTAIN G. W. DAVIS, 14th U. S. Inf., and company have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and received a hearty welcome by the garrison.

COLONEL J. P. MARTIN, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Louisville, where he was recently called by the death of his brother.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from a short visit to friends in New York and vicinity.

LIEUTENANT W. A. DINWIDDIE, U. S. A., retired, whose home is at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, has entered upon duty at the Wesleyan University in that city.

CAPTAIN H. J. HAYNSWORTH, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and finds his new station very agreeable.

COLONEL C. T. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., much to the satisfaction of his many friends in St. Louis, will not leave there for Fort Meade until early in January next.

CAPTAIN R. A. WILLIAMS, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who has been spending a leave at 1947 Locust Street, Philadelphia, has gone to St. Louis with a squad of recruits.

COLONEL C. A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., recently retired, bids farewell to friends at Vancouver Barracks amid universal expressions of esteem and regret.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Wilbraham, Mass., this week, prior to starting to join his company at Fort Sully, Dakota.

ADJUTANT J. F. GULLFOYLE, 9th U. S. Cavalry, will be married sometime this month to Miss Susie B. Lane, daughter of Colonel W. B. Lane, U. S. Army, retired.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BIDDLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., bade adieu this week to friends in St. Paul and started for West Point to report to General Parke for duty.

CAPTAIN GEO. S. GRIMES, 2d U. S. Artillery, bade farewell to friends at Little Rock this week, and started to take command of his battery at Fort Barrancas, Florida.

LIEUTENANT L. H. ORLEMAN, U. S. A., retired, lately residing in Washington, has gone to Lake City, Fla., for a tour of college duty at the Agricultural College there.

LIEUTENANT DAVID PRICE, 1st U. S. Artillery, and bride have returned to New York City from Old Point Comfort and will soon leave for San Francisco to join his battery at the Presidio.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD COLLINS, 7th U. S. Infantry, relinquished duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo., this week, and soon goes home to await the day of his retirement for age—June 4, 1888.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. FORWOOD has taken charge of medical matters in the Department of Dakota until the arrival in St. Paul of Lieut. Col. J. R. Smith, Surgeon, who is expected in a few days.

MISS MINNA WRIGHT, daughter of Colonel Edward H. Wright, of Newark, N. J., was married in that city, Nov. 23, to Mr. Rowland P. Keasby. The bride is a sister of Lieut. W. M. Wright, 2d U. S. Infantry, who was present at the wedding and who returned to Fort Omaha this week.

CAPTAIN E. J. STRANG, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at Iselin, N. J.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., registered at Wormley's, Washington, D. C., early in the week.

ADJUTANT R. C. VAN VLIET, 10th U. S. Infantry, will spend the Christmas holidays with his relatives in the East.

CAPTAIN GEO. M. WHEELER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wheeler, will spend the winter in London and Paris.

MAJOR J. F. KENT, 4th U. S. Infantry, has taken command at Fort Sherman, Idaho, during General Carlin's absence in the East.

Mrs. THOS. B. DEWEES, widow of Major Thos. B. Deweer, U. S. A., is spending the winter with her daughter at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

LIEUT. HARRY A. LEONHAEUSER, 25th U. S. Inf., and bride returned to Minneapolis from New York last week, and left on Tuesday for Fort Meade, Dak.

LIEUTENANT F. M. M. BEALL, Signal Corps, has been detailed to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer as chief of the publication division, to succeed Mr. J. M. Killits, resigned.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, now at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will leave there in a few days for Little Rock Barracks for duty with Graves's Light Battery.

It was reported early in the week that the Comte de Paris and his secretary had arrived in Paris, bringing with them a manifesto to be published on the eve of the Presidential election.

CAPTAIN W. E. VAN REED, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, appeared this week before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island presided over by Major-General Schofield.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Reno in a few days for Fort Leavenworth, where he is to be married, Dec. 14, to Miss Marguerite F. Sumner, daughter of Colonel E. V. Sumner.

CAPTAIN H. P. BIRMINGHAM, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Myer, Va., whose sad bereavement we referred to last week, visited in New York City this week and afterwards left on a short visit to St. Paul, Minn.

CHAPLAIN W. S. SCOTT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Scott gave a pleasant entertainment recently at Angel Island, Cal., in honor of Miss White, of New Orleans. A large and distinguished company was present on the occasion.

LIEUTENANT HUBERT LAMEY, 110th Regiment of Grenadiers, Prussian Army, was married, Nov. 24, at Front Royal, Va., to Miss Dilger, daughter of General Dilger. After the wedding tour the married couple will go to Germany.

THE "Lambs" of New York gave a dinner early in the week to Henry Irving, the celebrated actor, at which were present as guests, Gen. Sherman, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Rear Admiral Gherardi and many other distinguished personages.

LIEUTENANT G. W. VAN DEUSEN, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at the Presidio of San Francisco in succession to Lieut. John Pope, who has arrived this week at Willet's Point for a tour of torpedo instruction.

COLONEL GEORGE GIBSON, 5th U. S. Infantry, will formally organize at Fort Keogh on Tuesday next the General Court-martial for the trial of Captain Thomas Garvey, 1st U. S. Cavalry, which was delayed owing to the troubles at the Crow Agency.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. MOORE, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., has arrived in St. Louis and entered upon duty in that city. Major C. W. Foster, whom he relieved, has closed up his business and gone to Fort Leavenworth for duty as General Merritt's Chief Quartermaster.

THE bronze statue of General Philip Schuyler having been placed in the niche of the Schuylerville monument, thus completing the list of statuary, the Albany Argus says: "The vacant niche, with the name inscribed, will speak more eloquently than bronze of the gallantry and treachery of Benedict Arnold."

MR. WALKER ARMISTEAD NEWTON, formerly a lieutenant in the Regular Army, having lost \$50,000 by gambling during the past 10 years, now threatens, says a Philadelphia despatch, to prosecute thirty gamblers for his losses. The gamblers say that the prosecution is an effort to extort money, and profess not to be afraid.

THE purchase of a home in Washington for the widow of Maj. Gen. Hancock is about completed, says the New York World. Avariciousness of a real estate agent, who raised the price of the property it was proposed to purchase from \$15,000 to \$17,000, then to \$20,000, is given as cause for delay in perfecting the gift to this worthy lady.

MR. JOHN GILPIN, of Newport, recently visited New York, where he was handsomely entertained by members of Duryee Zouave Veteran Association and by the Warren Monument Association, to whom he presented a check for nearly \$1,000, the result of his efforts among the citizens of Newport in behalf of the Gen. Warren Monument Fund. There was a very large attendance of members, and Mr. Gilpin was received with the heartiest cordiality.

GENERAL CAFFAREL has for some time been struck off the rolls of the Legion of Honor, but was only recently informed of the decree depriving him of the right to wear the red rosette he had won on the field of battle. On hearing the decree the disgraced General turned deadly pale. He could scarcely believe it was true, and said, "I remained cool on being arrested; I have borne with calm all the accusations heaped on my head because I knew they must vanish in the light of justice. But this is too unjust; it is too unjust." With a trembling hand and with tears in his eyes he removed the much-valued rosette from his button-hole. "I had, however, well earned it," were his last words to the Police Commissary as he returned to his prison cell, there to await his trial.

MAJOR CHARLES R. GREENLAF, surgeon, U. S. A., returned to Washington on Saturday last from an extended inspection tour of the recruiting rendezvous.

THE Philadelphia Inquirer has an excellent likeness of Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, praises his dynamite gun and has many good words to say for the "inventor of the terrible thing."

CAPTAIN C. P. EAKIN, 1st U. S. Art., who was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, and again at Gettysburg, will be examined next week for retirement by the Retiring Board in session at San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE SMITH, 20th U. S. Infantry; Dr. W. W. Tracy and Lieut. P. E. Traub, 1st Cav., of Fort Maginnis, will arrive at Fort Keogh early next week as witnesses before the General Court in session at that post.

At a military banquet at Warsaw last week Gen. Gourko, in proposing a toast to his officers, said: "Unless the Almighty has allotted me a very brief span of life it will not be long before I will again lead you to the field, as I did a decade ago."

MR. ANDREW MACLURE, of San Francisco, has patented a ladder-stirrup, which will enable the shortest of horsemen to mount the tallest chargers. The moment the foot is in the stirrup, the ladder, which has only one rung, springs back, and the stirrup resumes its ordinary appearance.

THE retirement of Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cav., promotes 1st Lieut. Geo. F. Chase to captain, 2d Lieut. P. W. West to 1st lieutenant, and Adtl. 2d Lieut. Pierpont Isham, 7th Cav., to 2d lieutenant, 3d Cav. Capt. Chase was graduated from the Military Academy in 1871 and Lieut. West in 1881.

In a Critic list of what people should be thankful for on the recent Thanksgiving Day we note the following: "The President: That he married before 1888. Mrs. Cleveland: That she has tact enough for two. Secretary Endicott: That war is not inevitable. General Sheridan: That there is no law compelling him to go into politics. Secretary Whitney: That he wasn't half as sick as he might have been."

THE Kansas City Times, of Nov. 21, says: "Col. Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Dept. of the Platte, has submitted his annual report to Gen. Crook, and it is an interesting document. Col. Henry has his subject well in hand, and whenever necessary calls 'a spade a spade.' Extracts from the report will prove full of interest to the riflemen of the Army, and they are made quite fully by the Times for their benefit."

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, was married at Monroeville, O., Nov. 23, 1887, to Mary Witherell, daughter of Mr. Henry M. Roby. The married couple will join early next year at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., to which post Captain Hamilton was recently transferred from Little Rock Barracks. The bride is a niece of Senator Palmer, of Michigan, and is well known in Washington society. The married couple are at present at St. Augustine, Fla.

LIEUTENANT S. W. MILLER, 5th U. S. Infantry, says the Pioneer Press, passed through St. Paul Nov. 22, bound for Pennsylvania, having secured a leave of absence. Lieut. Miller looks every inch the soldier, is about 35 years old and was in active service during the recent outbreak of the Crow Indians, though escaping injury. "This is the first furlough I've had for ten years," said he, "and I'm going, with my wife and child, who accompany me, to see the old folks in Pennsylvania."

THE Burlington Free Press, referring to our notice last week of the appointment of Capt. Crosby P. Miller, U. S. A., to the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, said: "Capt. Miller is a son of Hon. Crosby Miller, of Pomfret, and, having held the professorship of military tactics in the University, within a few years past, has many friends and acquaintances among our readers who will rejoice in his advancement. Adding to high personal character, especial capacity and fidelity as an officer, his promotion is emphatically in the line of merit."

COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, 17th Infantry, is now stopping with his brother, Wm. Chambers, inspector of cavalry horses, Division of the Missouri, at Omaha. The health of Col. Chambers is very bad and he has just had his leave extended. Suffering from wounds and other complicated lung troubles he will seek relief in San Antonio during the coming winter. The probabilities are that the colonel will not again join his regiment for active service as he will certainly retire during the coming year. He still has 11 years to wait before he will reach the age of 64 years.—Kansas City Times.

LIEUTENANT J. T. NANCE, 2d U. S. Cavalry, was married Oct. 25, at Barry, Ill., to Miss Maie Rowand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Rowand. The ceremony was performed at the Baptist Church and after it there was a reception and collation at the residence of the bride's parents. Then the married couple left on a wedding tour including Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, etc., thence to Fort Spokane, W. T. Among those from a distance who attended the wedding were Lieutenant C. B. Hoppin, 2d U. S. Cavalry, military instructor at the Champaign, Ill., University, and Mrs. Hoppin; Mrs. J. H. Richardson and son; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crump, and H. N. Gray.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. O'Connell gave a dinner last week at the University Club, Cincinnati, in honor of their son and his friend, Mr. Flower, cadets at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake. There were present Miss Woods, Miss Hickenlooper, Miss O'Connell, and Miss Brenfoeder, and Messrs. Frank Constants and Chas. Jones, with the two guests of the occasion. Eight bayonets were grouped on a green plateau in the centre of the table, bearing on their points bouquets of rosebuds. Vines of smilax hung from the chandelier, looped with the blue and white colors of the tapestry. Each guest was presented with a satin favor decorated by a scene from Army life, reproductions of sketches made by a clever Army officer during the recent Apache campaign, and fastened by pins of true lovers' knots for the ladies and tiny swords for the gentlemen.



MAJOR J. N. ANDREWS, 21st Infantry, has taken station at Fort Bridger from Fort Sidney, Neb.

LIEUTENANT T. L. CAREY, JR., Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

1st LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, 12th Infantry, lately at Utica, N. Y., has arrived at Fort Sully, Dakota.

2d LIEUTENANT H. D. STYER, 21st Infantry, on leave from Fort Duchesne, Utah, is at his old home in Lancaster, Pa.

MAJOR D. B. MCKIBBEN, retired, has changed his residence from 202 Delaware avenue to 1322 L street, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR J. H. BELCHER, Q. M. D., lately relieved from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., has arrived at Portland, Oregon.

1st LIEUTENANT J. F. PATTEN, 21st Infantry, on leave from Fort Sidney, Neb., is visiting friends at New Bedford, Mass.

1st LIEUTENANT O. B. WARWICK, 18th Infantry, on leave from Fort Riley, Kansas, is visiting his home at Huntsville, Ala.

CAPTAIN E. GRIFFIN, Engineers, has lately changed his residence from 2401 Pennsylvania avenue to 1640 21st street, Washington, D. C.

We are requested by the friends of Miss Belle Sinclair to deny the rumor of her engagement to Lieut. W. P. Stone, 2d U. S. Artillery.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., of the Carlisle Indian Training School, was in Brooklyn this week at the annual meeting of the Women's National Indian Association and made an interesting address.

THE marriage of Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Marie Otis, daughter of the colonel of the regiment, is an event soon to be looked for. The engagement was announced some time ago.

THE Arizona Star, summing up Gen. Nelson A. Miles' work in Arizona, says: "Let us see, April 27 to Sept. 4 is four months and seven days, one month and three weeks less than six months. Gen. Miles kept his promise. The fruits of which the people of Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico are enjoying to-day."

THE retirement of Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cav., which was announced on November 25, relieved the War Department of any further trouble in regard to that officer's promotion or duties. The officials and clerks of the A. P. C. branch of the Adjutant-General's Office are more than pleased that he has been "shelved." For several years past he has caused them no end of trouble by his eccentric acts, which are too well known for repetition here.

THE N. Y. Tribune says: "The most notable portion of 'Lippincott's Magazine' is to be found in Captain Charles King's novelette. It is a charming story, full of the romance which we are taught not to look for in fiction in these practical times. Captain King may be called an idealist; but that modern term of disparagement need not worry one of the most gallant Indian fighters of the time. His brave deeds are as vividly practical as his pen is poetic."

SERGEANT GLOUCESTER, one of the non-commissioned officers ordered to Fort Monroe to undergo examination for appointment as 2d Lieutenant has, at his own request, been ordered back to his station. He is one of the two officers unable to appear at the original examination on account of sickness and remained at Fort Monroe expecting to be examined at a later date. Being doubtful, however, of passing the examination on account of his health, and equally uncertain of getting a commission even if he was successful, he preferred to return to his company without going before the board.

THE Duke of Cambridge despatched instructions to Cairo to the effect that the British troops, in car- rison there were to pay all military honors to the late General Valentine Baker, notwithstanding that he had long ceased to be borne on the rolls of the British Army. The English papers report that from the moment he was forced out of the British Army, never to return, he was a heart-broken man in the sense that he had no heart left to throw into any other work. "I will strive to show my countrymen by my future life that I am worthy of their forgiveness," he said on one occasion. He was sustained in his trials by the devotion of wife and daughters, who never lost faith in him.

SECOND LIEUT. T. RIDGWAY, 5th U. S. Art., writes to the Brooklyn Eagle correcting statements it has published concerning the termination of his connection with the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I. It appears that in his letter of Oct. 8, requesting to be relieved from the school, Lieut. Ridgway said: "I do not consider it a proper place for an army officer, while under, as it is now, the almost absolute control of the headmaster. The school authorities, while recognizing the immense advantages conferred by the Government in the matter of this detail, have placed the controlling power in his hands. The exercise of this power by the present incumbent is, in my opinion, calculated to destroy all that feeling of earnest co-operation between the military instructor and head master which is essential in order that the Government derive a just return for its outlay, both in trouble and expense." He charges the school with bad faith in giving him to understand that his status should receive proper recognition and then failing to accede to his demands.

THE Vancouver Independent of Nov. 29 says:

Col. C. A. Reynolds, U. S. A., retired, leaves Vancouver this week for the East. Capt. Helcher has arrived in Portland and taken charge. Lieut. F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf., has gone to Fort Canby with a detachment of enlisted men to take charge. Co. I, 14th Inf., yesterday marched down to the boat, with Capt. Davis in command, and departed for Leavenworth. The society at the garrison will miss the gallant officers of this company and their pleasant families. The Dramatic Association will long mourn the departure of Lieut. Taylor. The most imposing court-martial that has been held for some time, commenced its session last Thursday in Portland.

CAPTAIN PIORSOSKI, L. G. Army, representing the Grison Works, Muehlburg, Germany, is visiting this country and registered at the Clarendon Hotel this week.

It is expected that Col. A. C. Paul, son of the late Gen. Paul, will shortly be appointed to the long-pending vacancy of Captain of the Watch of the State, War and Navy Department building.

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Lookwood, 17th Inf.; Capt. W. P. Atwell, retired; 1st Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Amos F. Parker, 2d Art.; and Capt. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf.

THE New York friends of Col. Henry C. Hodges, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., will be glad to learn that he will remain in the city until the middle of January next before taking his departure for Louisville. Col. Hodges has made many warm friends during his term of duty in New York, and his administration of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department has been in every way most satisfactory.

THE President, it is understood, has postponed the selection of an Assistant Surgeon General until he has completed his message to Congress. It is then his intention, so it is said at the War Department, to carefully examine all the laws governing promotion in the Medical Department and, if possible, appoint the officer whose promotion will be most likely to put an end to any further controversy over this office. The Secretary, it is said, considers the office next in importance and rank to that of Surgeon General and since Col. Baxter stands at the head of the list of the Colonels, believes him entitled to the appointment.

In answer to questions by a World correspondent, Senator Wm. E. Chandler said: "I see that the Democratic papers make it appear that the last Administration is at fault for several blunders in the management of the navy. The failure of the Atlanta is laid to us. Now, the Republican party is no more to blame for the failure of the Atlanta than you are. To be sure it happened while the Republicans were in power; but the Atlanta was judged by an Advisory Board which was made up of the best men and brains to be had. Now, if the Democrats are going to lay all the blame on us, we can show that more blunders have been made in the Navy Department since the Democrats have been in charge than the Republicans made in twenty-four years' service, including four years of war."

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., will spend a portion of the winter at Wilmington, Del.

P. A. ENGINEER CHARLES W. RAE has reached Washington, and while seeking orders for shore duty is located at 1708 H st.

ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL CULME SEYMOUR, British Navy, and the Duke of Marlborough, sailed for England, Nov. 26, on the Umbria.

MR. B. F. PETERS, private secretary to Secretary Whitney, was married in New York City, on Wednesday evening, to Miss Sara Jacobs.

CADET S. K. SMITH, of Staten Island, N. Y., deserted Nov. 30, from the Revenue Marine bark S. P. Chase, at New Bedford, because he was reprimanded for not shaving.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JAMES S. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., who will shortly be ordered to the Palos for a tour of duty on the China station, is visiting friends in Washington this week. Mrs. Phillips will be with her husband during the greater part of his cruise in China waters.

COL. H. M. ROBERT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Comdr. G. W. White, U. S. N., and Prof. Mitchell, of the U. S. Coast Survey, Advisory Board to the Post Wards of Philadelphia, met with that body to consult in regard to matters connected with the improvement of the Delaware River.

SIXTEEN girls employed at Indianapolis, Ind., by Lieut. J. W. Graydon, late of the U. S. Navy, in preparing his explosive compounds to be used at a test demonstration at Fort Hamilton, became suddenly ill with symptoms of poisoning caused by handling material used in making the explosive.

THE Surgeon General of the Navy has been notified that Dr. Geo. McCaw Pickrell, of Richmond, Va., passed the examination for appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. His papers will reach Washington in a few days and a commission will immediately be tendered Dr. Pickrell. This appointment will leave twelve vacancies in the corps yet to be filled.

THE new stone drydock at the Mare Island Navy-yard has been inaugurated, says the Alta, "with great eclat by receiving the French warship Duquesne. She was docked with the greatest ease, and everything in the construction and mechanism of the dock was found to be perfect. Civil Engineer C. C. Wolcott, U. S. N., has done something quite significant for his country in the construction of this work."

THE sentence of the court martial in the case of Lieut. Emory H. Taunt, who was lately tried at New York on charges of absence without leave and other conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, is understood to be dismissal with a recommendation to mercy. The case has not yet been acted upon by the President. Those who have interested themselves in Lieut. Taunt's behalf since the papers came to Washington confidently expect that the court's recommendation to mercy will bring about a mitigation of sentence to a short suspension.

THE New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Surg. Horatio M. Beaumont, U. S. N., says: "To those of us who knew him well, it is a great pleasure to testify to his gentle deportment and kindly heart, his true sympathy and friendship, his love for his friends, his full title to what is noblest and best in the name of gentleman. He was devoted to his chosen profession and the service that he loved. No sacrifice was too great for him to make for his friends, and those noble qualities endeared him to all who knew this faithful officer, true gentleman and honest man."

ALLEN DE CON MUELLER has been reappointed dancing master of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

P. A. ENGINEER H. N. STEVENSON, lately detached from the Coast Survey steamer Patterson, is at Pittsfield, Mass.

P. A. ENGINEER ALFRED B. CANAGA, lately from the Lancaster, now on leave, has arrived at his home in Solo, Ohio.

PAYMASTER CHARLES D. MANSFIELD, on waiting orders from the Fish Commission steamer Albion, is at 124 Madison ave., N. Y.

THE marriage of Chief Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, U. S. N., to Miss Cora S. Hubbard, is to take place on Wednesday next, Dec. 7.

CHIEF ENGINEER W. H. SNOOK and Commander Frederick Rodgers, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

COMMODORE WM. K. MAYO, retired, has returned from a short tour through Canada, and is located for the winter at 1106 13th st., Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT (Junior Grade) DEWITT COFFMAN, recently detached from the Coast Survey steamer Patterson, has quarters at 2020 N st., Washington.

SECRETARY WHITNEY was at the Navy Department Saturday morning last, but in accordance with the rule for the admission of visitors on Saturday, received only heads of bureaus and departmental officers.

LIEUT. VINCENZO L. COTTMAN, U. S. N., was "best man" at the marriage in New York on Tuesday of Ex-Senator Thos. C. E. Ecclesine to Miss Piedad Garcia de Tejada, daughter of the late Gen. Rafael Garcia de Tejada. The bride is of a well-known South American family, and is a cousin of a former President of Mexico.

A MARBLE tablet has been erected in the parish church of the town of Bideford, England, in memory of the late Rear Admiral Bedford Pim, and there is also to be an international monument to him in the form of a window and brass tablet in the Seamen's Church at Bristol. This has been liberally subscribed for—and exclusively—by the pilots of the chief ports of the British Empire and of the United States.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Ensign George C. Foulk, Comdr. John Schouler, Ensign J. L. Jayne, Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly, Ensign N. J. L. F. Halpine, P. A. Paymr. W. W. Galt, Sailmaker Chas. B. Jones, P. A. Engr. C. W. Rae, and Lieut.-Comdr. E. Longuecker.

MR. HENRY SNYDER, formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, now a leading representative of the wealthy Westinghouse Air Brake Company, was at the Navy Department this week calling upon some of his old friends, a number of whom have received invitations to witness a series of tests with an improved air brake for freight cars, which his company has recently perfected. These tests will take place near Alexandria, Va., Dec. 6.

MAJOR A. S. NICHOLSON, Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Washington from a visit to the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, which he inspected officially on Thanksgiving Day. The major found that post in admirable condition, and the work of improving it continuing unabated. The vacancies that occurred during the hot weather will be filled at an early day, and Commandant McCawley will give the preference to volunteers in making the detail. Old soldiers find the station very agreeable but it is rather quiet for recruits.

LIEUT.-COMDR. JOSEPH E. CRAIG, U. S. N., was president of a Court-martial convened on the U. S. S. Palos at Yokohama, which sentenced Private John O'Brien, U. S. M. Corps, to two years' imprisonment and dishonorable discharge; Comdr. Francis W. Green, U. S. N., was president of a court on board the Yantic which sentenced Edw. Farrell, U. S. M. Corps, to imprisonment for one year; Comdr. W. H. Whiting, president of a court at the New York Navy-yard which sentenced Warren N. Carroll, landsman, to 15 days' confinement; Private J. J. Hannigan, U. S. M. C., to three months' confinement; Richd. F. Dieterich, U. S. M. C., to one year's confinement and dishonorable discharge; and Arthur H. Yates, U. S. N., president of a court on board the New Hampshire which sentenced Thos. H. Barrett, 1st class ap., to three months' confinement and dishonorable discharge.

THE New York Graphic says: "A medium-sized man, with a well-rounded form and a full, clean-shaven face which reminded one of the full moon, crossed his legs on the sofa in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and talked earnestly of politics. His broad under jaw gave to his expressive face evidence of firmness and his merry eye twinkled with good humor. The person just described is Gen. Nathan Goff, by some accident of force or fortune the Representative in Congress of the First District of West Virginia, the Democratic constituency. Usually the Democracy have been able to carry it by something like 2,000 majority, but by some magic this young man, although a life-long Republican, manages to reverse the majority every time he runs. Goff is a good character for both war and peace, a typical American. After Dick Thompson was given \$25,000 a year to be president of the De Lesseps Panama scheme, Goff succeeded him as Secretary of the Navy and served until the end of Mr. Hayes's term. His whole life has been spent in the broad glare of politics. He left the Army a brigadier general when he was little more than of age, and very soon thereafter was elected to the West Virginia Legislature, and from that day to this has been playing the game of public life with much success."

THE New York Graphic says: "Chief Engr. Wm. H. Snook is one of the old timers in the Navy who is at the Grand Hotel. The gallant sailor is getting rapidly into the mere and yellow leaf, though none of his official friends could tell to-day just how old he really is, for that is one subject upon which the Commodore is not talkative. There is a sort of hazy tradition that he saw service in the Mexican War, but the sagacious gentleman has generally had sat-



cient influence to keep himself in a cozy corner of the Navy Department Building in Washington, where he has been Chief of Engineering for a number of years. He is the nattiest looking, best dressed, and most ceremonious old gentleman in the Department, and it requires more circumlocution to reach him officially than to interview President Cleveland. Another naval officer, but of a newer generation, is Commander Frederick Rodgers. He is a former Maryland boy, and was in the Naval Academy when the war broke out. He was of the class of youngsters who before they had got well rid of short pants went into service and fought their way up through pure grit and worth in their profession. He is a splendid looking fellow, and the regular beau ideal of a sailor. He has a flowing moustache that has not been tanned by his 20 years' service at sea, and the short time he spent at Washington made him a prime favorite with all the society people there. But he is a good deal of a bookworm as well as a sailor, and does not go out much."

According to the report which appears in the dailies Maj. Jas. Forney, U. S. M. Corps, who brings the charges against Lieut. H. C. Fisher, avers that Lieut. Fisher, in order to pass the time at League Island, had devoted himself to raising fancy fowls. He had succeeded in surrounding himself with a brood of valuable game birds, but in doing so has been in the habit, so says Major Forney, of taking bread and other food for his chickens and has purchased a hay cutter, in which to masticate the tough Government loaves, and charged it to the Government on the ground that if the bread provided by the Government was unfit for food the Government should pay for its improvement. Lieut. Fisher's defence consists of a general denial of the truth of the charges, and a countercharge of conspiracy to ruin him. We understand that Lieut. Fisher was charged with surreptitiously obtaining a copy of a letter, which was a detrimental report against him by his commanding officer, Major James Forney, to the Secretary of the Navy, from the official letter book of the post at League Island. Major Forney refused to give him a copy and he then applied to the Navy Department for one. Unfortunately for him, he had a copy of the report in his possession at the time of making the request, which caused his letter to create a false impression. If Lieut. Fisher escapes reprimand it will probably be upon the technicality that the copy he possessed was not an official one, such as he requested. As the enlisted clerks at League Island had access to the letter books, which are not usually kept under lock and key at any post, it could hardly be considered a serious crime for a commissioned officer to acquaint himself with the contents of a document so prejudicial to himself as to be purposely concealed from him. A fair notification of the substance of the allegations would have made it unnecessary for him to yield to a nature's solicitude to know what charges he would be called upon to answer.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL L. L. LANGDON, U. S. A., commanding Fort Barrancas, Fla., at which post the late Captain J. E. Wilson, 2d U. S. Artillery, was last stationed, announces the death in a post order of Nov. 21, and after recapitulating the services of the deceased says: "To the officers and men of Fort Barrancas it is not necessary to speak of Capt. Wilson's many qualities and generous nature that won the respect and affection of all those who were thrown into intercourse with him, and that will make his death have all the effect of the loss of a personal friend. Though not in strict conformity with the regulations, the flag will be displayed to-morrow at half-mast as a testimonial of respect to our dead comrade—the same as would be the case had his death actually occurred at the post."

COLONEL RICHARD PENN SMITH, who served gallantly in the war, rising to colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Nov. 27 at his residence on Staten Island. He was at White Swamp, Malvern Hill, the siege of Yorktown, and Fair Oaks (or Seven Pines). He covered the retreat at Second Bull Run. He was wounded at Antietam, but not seriously. At Gettysburg he distinguished himself by bringing dead guns into use against Pickett at the "bloody angle." On July 3, 1864, he was mustered out of service. On July 3 last Col. Smith delivered an address at Gettysburg on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument erected in honor of Lieut. Cushing and the 4th U. S. Artillery by the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Mrs. MARIA L. GRANGER, widow of the distinguished General Gordon Granger, U. S. A., died Nov. 16 at her home, near Lancaster, Ky. General Granger died Jan. 10, 1876. Many may remember that Mrs. Granger married Capt. Frank Blair, 15th Inf., in the winter of 1876. A few months after the marriage a report reached the War Department that a former wife of the captain's, with three children, had arrived from Scotland, and from whom he was never divorced. The matter created quite a sensation at the time. Capt. Blair was tried and dismissed.

DR. THOMAS L. JANEWAY, a relative, we believe, of Col. John H. Janeway, U. S. A., died at Eureka Springs, Ark., Nov. 27. He left his home in New Brunswick, N. J., last week for California for the benefit of his health. When young he went to Germany and studied medicine, being at one time a surgeon in the German Army, and did not return to New Brunswick until 1877.

CAMILLE DE LA VERGNE, who died at the New York Hospital, Nov. 24, came of a noble family, and was brought up by his uncle, Count Charles de la Vergne. He served in the Algerian campaign against the Kabyles, and lost his left arm. At the time of the coup d'état of Napoleon III. it became expedient for him to leave France. He came to this country in 1852.

DR. MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, who served with distinction during the war, from 1861 to 1865, as a Major and Surgeon of Volunteers, died at Rutland, Vt., Nov. 25, aged seventy.

COLONEL W. M. HAMERSLEY, who served with distinction as an officer of Pennsylvania Volunteers during the war, died at Allentown, Nov. 25.

Mr. C. L. EASTMAN, father of Lieutenant F. F. Eastman, 14th U. S. Infantry, of Vancouver Barracks, died recently at Toulon, Ill., aged 74.

FREDERICK WOLFF, formerly an officer in the British Indian Army, died at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 26.

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE first step in the actual preparation for building the Nicaragua Canal was taken on Wednesday last when the steamer *Hondo* left New York for Greytown with a party on board under the direction of Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. Navy, organized for the purpose of making the working survey of the route.

Besides an active force of 40 officers and experts, the staff includes two experienced doctors and 130 men. The *Hondo* will stop at Fortunate Island, Port Morant and Greytown for further contingents of workmen. The vessel also carries a full outfit of tools, provisions, etc., the sum of \$100,000 having been placed by the company at the disposal of Comdr. H. C. Taylor, U. S. Navy, the manager, for fitting it out and paying its expenses. The *Hondo* is expected to reach Greytown Dec. 9, when a central encampment will be formed at the mouth of the Rio San Francisco, at the east end of Lake Nicaragua. From this point the various parties will be sent out by Mr. Peary, and will consist of five land surveying parties, one boring party, and one hydrographic party; each of which will be accompanied by necessary laborers. It is expected that the survey will be completed in six months. Three years is allowed by the concession for commencing the work, and a further period of six years for completing it. From the steamer's wharf, as far as Sandy Hook, the *Hondo* was accompanied by the steamer *Sam Sloan*, carrying a party of enthusiastic friends of the Nicaragua enterprise, including a large representation of capital and enterprise. Among these were Francis A. Stout, Horace L. Hotchkiss, J. W. Miller, A. C. Cheney, Chas. H. Stebbins, C. Ridegley Goodwin, Wm. Robinson, Geo. W. Dillaway and others, officers of the company or actively interested in it. Several naval officers were also present, Capt. A. P. Cooke and Comdr. H. C. Taylor.

The expedition starts with the most favorable auguries of success. The route selected is substantially the one approved by the commission appointed by President Grant to select a route, Admiral Ammen, Supt. C. P. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, and Gen. A. A. Humphreys. Modifications suggested by Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., Chief Engineer of the company, reduced the distance across the isthmus from 180.76 miles to 199.8 miles, and the length of the actual cuttings required from 61.7 miles to 39.98 miles, and by raising the summit level three feet increases it from 102 miles to 144.8 miles, while reducing the number of locks from 21 to 7, or possibly 8, the summit level of the canal above the mean sea level being 110 feet. By these modifications he is also able to reduce the time required for a ship to pass from ocean to ocean from 37 hours to 30 hours, 130.82 miles, being on Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan.

Mr. Menocal's plan reduces both the excavations and the distance by throwing an embankment across the valley of the Rio San Francisco, thus causing a lake that may serve as a turnout or basin, which is connected with the dam by a short canal on the west and by another canal on the east, reaching in a straight line to Greytown. This section of the route, 19.48 miles in length, is the most arduous, including 63 per cent. of the total amount of labor and 61 per cent. of the total expense. Proceeding a distance of 61,000 feet across the alluvial plains and lagoons adjoining the sea, the canal begins to strike rising land, and is lifted 23 feet at lock No. 1; lock No. 2 raises it 27 feet; at lock No. 3 the canal enters a rocky ridge, and in order to reach the summit level of the lake, the bed of this canal is raised at the spot 53 feet, by one or probably two locks, by a cutting hewn chiefly out of rock.

At Rio Lajas we reach the western division of the canal, which extends 17.27 miles from the western shore of Lake Nicaragua to Brito, on the Pacific, where ships from the Atlantic descend by four locks, 26.4 feet, 23.7 feet, and 29.7 feet, and for the last one a variable lift of 24.2 to 33.18 feet, in order to meet the state of the tide, which on the Pacific at this point has a mean rise and fall of 8.93 feet. Lock No. 4 will rest on solid rock, but the remaining three locks will be cut through strata of clay, gravel, and compact sand, presenting no special difficulties. A number of inconsiderable streams intersect this portion of the line. The larger one, the Rio Grande, will be deflected into another channel, while it is proposed to carry the others under the canal. At the lower part of the canal ditches are intended to carry off the surface drainage.

The Suez Canal has a uniform depth of 26 feet, with width varying from 190 to 330 feet. It is open to all ships having a maximum draught of 24 feet 7 inches, and the maximum speed allowed to ships *in transitu* is 5½ nautical miles. In the Nicaragua Canal the minimum depth of 26 feet, ranging thence to a mean depth of 50 feet in the lake. In the deep cuts it will be 30 feet. Between the locks the bottom will have a width of eighty feet. At nearly all parts of the excavated portion of the canal the surface width ranges from 174 to 283 feet, so that 57 per centum of the excavated route allows of ships passing each other, while the sections which do not admit of it are sufficiently brief to cause but little interruption. Thirty-two vessels can be passed through each 24 hours, or 11,680 a year, or more by 2,000 than pass the Dardanelles or Nantucket Light. This gives an estimated capacity of 20,000,000 tons. The terminal points of the canal are within the sweep of steady winds favoring the passage of vessels. After the most careful surveys, taking into consideration recent improvements in engineering, cost of plant, cost of railway, and in fact every detail, the last estimates assume the cost of constructing the Nicaragua Canal at \$58,900,197, including 25 per cent. for possible contingencies.

The excavating plant which will no longer be wanted at Panama can be transferred to this work.

CAPT. WM. N. SAGE, 10th Inf., and First Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf., were lately examined by the Retiring Board in Washington and both recommended for retirement.

#### MERITS OF STEAM LAUNCHES.

COMMANDER W. B. HOFF, in command of the U. S. S. *Ossipee*, in a discussion at the War College, took occasion to criticize the Herreshoff steam launches, saying that they were incapable of towing and not as serviceable for this purpose as the old type of Navy launch; that they were race horses only, while the old type were draught horses. A few days ago, however, Captain Bunce ordered Commander Hoff to send down to the *Atlanta* the *Ossipee's* launch, which is of the old Navy type. The *Atlanta's* launch, a special make, being higher built all around, and with engines capable of developing about twice the pressure of the *Ossipee's*, was brought out. The two launches, being connected by a heavy hawser, stern to stern, and parting company, steamed away from each other, slowly at first and then at full speed. As soon as the hawser tightened and the boats began to work against each other it was evident that the *Atlanta's* launch was to get the better of the *Ossipee's*, and her crew, perceiving their advantage, turned toward Rose Island at full steam, and the *Ossipee's* launch, being completely at the mercy of the *Atlanta's*, was drawn through the water as if she had no engine at all. In fact, the pressure against the screw of the *Ossipee's* launch caused it to turn against its own direction, completely stopping the engines. Commander Hoff, who had been following in a steam launch, was unable to keep up with the *Atlanta's* launch, even handicapped as the latter was. The crew of the big ship participated in the scene by loud cheering from her deck.

#### ARMY PROSPECTS IN CONGRESS.

THE New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says: "Whatever the fate of the recommendation made by Gen. Sheridan for an increase of 5,000 rank and file in the Regular Army may be, it is certain that not for a number of years has there been as much interest shown by Congressmen and outsiders generally in military matters as there is now. The great militia encampments all over the country, commanded in every instance by officers of the Regular Army, have caused in the militia a desire to acquire something more than the manual of arms. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, will present a bill to the Senate looking to yearly encampments of the militia of the States in turn here if the grounds can be had. The encampments are to last ten days or two weeks, to be commanded by some general officer of the Army, the camp to be as large as would best further the purposes for which it was instituted."

"Senator Manderson will probably reintroduce his 'Three Battalion bill' which passed the Senate last year, but failed in the House. This bill would give to the Army of the United States that system which exists now in every country of Europe. China and the United States alone persist in adhering to the regimental organization. There are now in the twenty-five regiments of the infantry 10,950 men. The addition of 5,000 asked for would give 15,950 as a total, or 200 more to each regiment. The main objection to increasing the Army has been made by Western and Northwestern Congressmen."

"The indications are that Gen. Wheeler, of Alabama, will be made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, while Gen. Hawley will occupy the same position in the Senate Committee. Both are known as staunch friends of the Army."

#### IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

BEFORE an audience that nearly filled Chickering Hall, New York, on Saturday night last, Sir George Campbell, M. P.; Halley Stewart, M. P., and W. R. Cremer, M. P., all members of the Peace Delegation from the British House of Commons, said all the good things they could think of in favor of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to settle by arbitration all difficulties arising between the two countries. Mayor Hewitt and Frederic R. Couderc also gave favorable reasons from an American point of view. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Whereas, This meeting has heard the presentation of the members of the British Parliament upon the subject of their "Address to the President and Congress of the United States," in favor of a treaty with Great Britain, "which shall stipulate that any differences arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency shall be referred to arbitration."

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five, of which he shall be a member; First—To urge our Government to formulate such a treaty at as early a date as practicable; Second—To request Congress to pass a law convening a convention of the nations of North and South America, and such others as may choose to join therein, to form an international court of arbitration, which will command the respect of the civilized world, and to provide sufficient funds to carry out this proposed law with appropriate dignity.

#### SHOOTING AFFRAY AT FORT HAMILTON.

DURING a row at Fort Hamilton a few minutes before midnight, Nov. 26, in which some soldiers and citizens were engaged, Private Francis H. King, Battery I, 5th U. S. Art., shot and killed Ryan H. Willis, a citizen and an ex-soldier, living in the vicinity. After the act Private King retreated to the barracks and gave himself up to the guard. On Nov. 28, Col. Piper, the commandant, turned him over to the U. S. civil authorities of Brooklyn under due form of law. The occurrence seems to have been the result of a drinking bout and contingent quarrels. These are the facts in brief, without the embellishments of the daily press.

"JOHN S. NARG," a marine, writes to the New York Herald in regard to the recent article in that paper as to the "waifs and strays" who recruit the army, and says: "Men who make soldiering a profession have made up their minds that all that is required of them is implicit obedience; so when a recruit thinks an officer is acting like a Russian Czar the old soldier thinks he is doing exactly that which he ought to do. Then, again, there is always at every barracks a lot of soreheads (generally deserters from the English army), who are always finding fault with everything and saying from month to month, 'I'll skin out next pay-day,' but they hardly ever go until fired out by the sentence of a court martial."



## WORK UPON THE NEW NAVY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparent hitch in the progress of preparations for constructing the machinery for the new steel vessels at the New York and Norfolk yards, the work of building the hulls of these two fine additions to the Navy is making rapid progress in the initiatory stages. The huge shiphouse wherein the keel blocks and launching ways of the new ship are being laid at the Brooklyn yard is a veritable hive of industry, and the echoes which have been resounding since the war are now awakened by the buzz of the saw and the clink of the hammer, as they sound the busy note of preparation. A large force of carpenters is engaged upon the steel plating shop not far distant from the location of the proposed war vessel, and the storehouse just west of it, wherein will be received all of the material entering into the hull and fittings, will be under cover by the end of the coming week. These two buildings form quite a notable addition to the already goodly array of workshops possessed by this yard, and will add materially to the efficiency of the station as a ship-building centre. The experience being gained by our Construction Corps and Engineers in the practical application of knowledge already acquired will be of increasing benefit, and will tend to render the Navy Department independent of contractors and outside skill. From present indications there seems but little room to doubt that the excellent example set by the last Congress in regard to naval expenditures for actual performance will be wisely imitated by the National Legislature about to organize at the Capital. So that the good work already so well begun will be continued. It is hoped, on the firm basis of official efficiency and self-sustaining skill.

From Philadelphia reports have been received at the Navy Department as to the progress being made on the "New Navy" in process of evolution at that point, and in the main these reports are held to be satisfactory, for they show that due diligence is being used in the execution of current contracts on gunboat No. 1, the *Baltimore*, and on the dynamite cruiser. The first named is in quite a forward state, and already the opinion is ventured by those familiar with the Navy that in this vessel the United States will possess the best looking craft afloat under the Stars and Stripes. She will be ready for launching about the 1st of March next, by which time the guns and other details of her armament should be in a forward state of preparation. The battery of gunboat No. 1 is to consist of no less than six 8-inch breech-loading rifles, two being intended for stern chasers and mounted on the long poop deck, two being on the topgallant fore-castle as bow chasers. The remaining two will serve as the broad-side battery, being mounted on either side in the waist of the ship. Some difference of opinion is expressed as to the advisability of giving an eighteen hundred ton vessel such a powerful battery, but the experiment will be tried, and if modifications are necessary the expense of making them will not be great.

The steel cruiser *Baltimore* has a defective armor deck of steel  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, extending from stem to stern, curving down to the bulkheads at either end in the same manner as at the sides. This deck is all in position, and the frames of the ship above the defective deck are about all in place. Notwithstanding the large force of men engaged on the *Baltimore*, and the rapid progress being made in her construction, it is doubtful if the vessel is completed within the time specified in the contract; in fact, if she is ready for trial during the coming year it will surprise many who have watched the progress of similar work elsewhere.

The dynamite cruiser has all of the plating up and in many respects is nearing completion, in spite of which, however, it is not likely that she will be launched before June or July next.

The ways for one of the newer vessels to be built by the Cramp Company are already up, and as soon as material can be furnished from the iron mills work will be begun and the already large force employed by this firm will be considerably augmented. It is the intention of these contractors to rush their work along without any of the vexatious delays from which Government work so frequently suffers.

Work on the new shops and outfit for ordnance work next year in the Washington Gun Factory is being pushed with all the activity possible under the impulse given by plenty of money and the necessities of the situation. The force now on the rolls of that yard is not less than 600 men, about half of whom are employed on ordnance work, pure and simple, while the remaining force is busy on the new shops under way and alterations of the old buildings. The main object of the officers in charge of the latter work is to effect as great results as possible with the smallest expenditure of money. The foundations of the new ordnance work shop are well laid and good judgment has been shown by placing this building well away from the filled in part of the yard. It is expected that this edifice will be under roof before the end of the current fiscal year.

The following work is in progress in the Washington ordnance shops: Four 10 inch breech-loading high power guns for the new nearly completed *Montanmorel* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, ten 6 inch breech-loading steel rifles for general service, besides which a large amount of work is going on in the fitting up of tubes, hoops, breech mechanism, shot and shell and fuses for all calibres and classes of guns. Four turret mounts for the *Montanmorel* are in a forward state of progress, and four 8-inch half turret central pivot carriages. There are ten central pivot carriages for 6-inch guns approaching completion.

A great deal of work is also being done on the heavy new machinery intended for the gun plant of the new shops, and fitting up some of the present tools and machinery for gun construction purposes.

A recent order for no less than a thousand shells for 6 inch rifles gives employment to quite a considerable force in the foundry. Work has been discontinued on the guns for the secondary battery of the *Chicago* on account of exhaustion of funds, the deficiency bill including that item falling of the President's signature in the haste and rush of business incident to the winding up of the last Congress.

LIEUTENANT C. A. DOYEN, U. S. Marine Corps, lately at Norfolk, Va., has gone to Brooklyn.

(From the N. Y. Evening Post.)

## DECORATIONS.

THE Paris scandal will probably do much towards sickening the French public with the "Legion of Honor," as something which, however well adapted to satisfy the cravings of French human nature, cannot be properly managed by a republican government. The "decoration" as a mark of distinction is a monarchical device. What it signified in the beginning, and in monarchical countries signifies to this day, is that the wearer has in some manner merited the special favor of the sovereign. It may mean more than this; it may mean that he has attained marked eminence in some field of human activity, but it means first and foremost, and may mean only, that the king or emperor likes him, or at some time wished to gratify him. There are only three decorations in the world, we believe, which have to be won by actual achievement in war, the Victoria Cross in England, the Iron Cross in Germany, and the Cross of St. George in Russia. The man who wears one of these is sure to be a man who has performed some feat of skill or valor in the face of the enemy.

The Order of the Garter in England has long been little else than a sign of high rank in the peerage, and is given as a compliment to nearly all foreign sovereigns. The Order of the Bath goes to nearly every military officer who has seen any service or attained a certain grade, and is distributed more or less freely among civilians who have in some manner won the esteem of the court or distinguished themselves even slightly in connection with some public work or fête. The same thing may be said of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is reserved for thriving or useful people from the colonies.

The Legion of Honor was founded by the first Napoleon, and took the place of the old Order of the Holy Ghost, which was the chief reward of military merit under the Bourbon monarchy. During the Napoleonic wars, when the whole force of France, both physical and mental, was given to preparation for the battlefield, it rewarded little else than martial prowess.

Afterwards, as the times grew more peaceful, and French society became more industrial, it was distributed with increasing lavishness among civilians of nearly every calling. Even under the second empire it was so widely diffused that it was beginning to be said that in almost any company of Frenchmen it was a distinction not to have it. It has been increasingly sought after ever since Louis Philippe's day by manufacturers, as an advertisement for their wares, by doctors, dentists, inventors, and, in fact, everybody who had the smallest reason for thinking himself in any way off the common. Even if he was not known to have earned it by some achievement, it showed that he had in some manner secured the notice and condescension of the king or emperor, and this was in itself a distinction.

When the republic came in, the Legion of Honor remained, but the proper machinery for the distribution of the cross was gone. There was no fountain of honor left—nobody whose mere dictum was accepted as a sufficient warrant for the bestowal of a decoration. Americans would probably have abolished the Legion of Honor after the empire was overturned, as a childish device for rewarding merit. The French kept the order, but they think that everybody ought to have it. It is safe to say that one-half the male population of France to-day feel wronged because they are not decorated; not that they think they deserve it, but they think they deserve it as well as other people whom they see wearing it. There is nobody now whose judgment in the bestowal of it is considered final and unimpeachable. It is obtained from the minister of the day by "pressure" or intrigue, like petty places in the public offices. The worst of it is, however, now, that there is "money in it." For a manufacturer, or a shopkeeper with a patent shirt bosom, or the inventor of a new plough or clothes wringer, it acts as an advertisement the like of which does not exist. It not only raises him above his neighbors and makes their wives feel badly, but it helps him to sell his goods. Consequently, the number of people who desire it has increased enormously, and the number who are ready to pay for it has increased enormously also, and hence "the traffic in decorations," which is to-day convulsing French society, and almost menacing the very existence of the republic.

## A DUTY UNDERDONE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Whose work is more important, that of the man who commands forty men or of him who commands one hundred and eighty? And when he who has the larger command is the accepted instructor in all military knowledge and proprieties, and the individuals under him are scholarly and aspiring, the ultimate importance of his work may seem quadrupled.

If it not time there was an intelligent appreciation of this patent distinction, and an enthusiastic effort to worthily improve these most important commands? Without earnest, sympathetic and efficient Army assistance these commands must become and continue impotent for good. It seems pitiable how they have been ignored, indeed, even imposed upon. Drunkards and "deficients" being some times assigned to these commands, where they stand alone as the sole military exemplars in entire communities.

Subordinate military teaching seems hardly to have been a satisfactory success every where in the last few years. And when we compare the marked advance and improvement in the militia under its permanent officers, since the present Adj. General inaugurated the admirable and growing relations with the Regular Army, the stagnation and retrogression among the colleges and post schools are made to appear more unfortunate, and unendurable by comparison.

We had hoped for decided improvement to the military department of the forty colleges, from the system of annual inspections inaugurated last year; and probably some benefit has sprung from it, especially in the mere drill. But if it only leads to abolishing the military departments, because they are no better, then Hamlet's advice to "reform it altogether" will be executed with a vengeance. We understand the Hon. Secretary of War and some of the higher officers of the Army, from the results

witnessed before any of these inspections began, looked upon the military instruction given at these institutions as sometimes injuriously inefficient or a mere sham. And perhaps if they cannot be made good it is as well they should be abolished.

But we are more hopeful of the possibilities and promises these institutions show, and are confident some, perhaps much, good has been, and is being, done at them. And we ask those who have served as military professors to set forth what they have accomplished, attempted, and can still fairly hope for, what are the difficulties and weaknesses of their position, and how it can be best strengthened. We know of some admirable officers who have been placed upon this duty, like Col. R. N. Scott, whom we still mourn. Any work intrusted to them would receive only benefit from their attention and certainly deserve praise.

As a slight contribution to the improvement desired, may we invite the attention of the officers now detailed as military professors to the essential distinction between tactics (whether grand or minor tactics), and mere drill. The tactics used in defending a village or causeway, or in guarding or manœuvring an army before, during, and after a battle, etc., win the highest praise or blame for all participating in it. These things require thought, manliness, and brains, and every college military department should give creditable instruction in such matters. But the mere drill is a question of memory and iteration and attention. Though this, too, is called "tactics" it should not divert one from what is so much worthier an officer's thorough mastery.

B. J. CLARK.

## A PLEA FOR THE CHAPLAINS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN your JOURNAL in October, you make the statement that "three chaplains are on duty in San Francisco." Unless this statement is corrected, great injustice might be done.

The facts are as follows: One chaplain, only, is in San Francisco, and he is at the Presidio, from four to five miles from the centre of the city. At the Presidio is stationed seven batteries of heavy artillery, one light battery, two companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry. There is not a church, to my knowledge, within two miles of the chapel of this post. The distance to a place of worship is from three to five times greater than are the different churches from each other in the city. There are from 30 to 40 Protestant children who attend the Sunday school at the post. Anyone who believes in chaplains at all will readily see that one is needed there.

2d. A chaplain is stationed at Alcatraz Island, four miles from the city, where two batteries and the military prison is located. There is on an average from 100 to 150 prisoners in this prison. There is no communication between this island and San Francisco on Sunday. This latter fact is also true of Angel Island. Seven miles from the city, where the headquarters, band and four companies of the 1st Infantry are stationed. The chaplain at Angel Island holds an additional service at Fort Mason every Sunday evening. He is rowed over to the mainland every Sunday afternoon, and goes from Tiburon by ferry to San Francisco for this purpose.

We agree with you that chaplains should be at frontier posts, and if you would add, at all of them, you would speak much truth.

But inasmuch as there are over 80 posts, mostly on the frontier, that have no chaplains, besides the 34 posts having chaplains, it is difficult to see how 34 chaplains can be at 114 posts (where they are needed), at the same time. The facts are, the number of chaplains should be increased to at least 50 or 75 and organized into a corps. There should be conditions as to age, health, and qualifications upon entrance, and their pay should be increased to at least their rank.

Chaplains have recognized these facts, and have urged them for the past five years upon the attention of Congress. A number of the best generals and higher military officers have strongly endorsed them.

These suggestions are bearing fruit. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its last annual meeting, appointed a committee of five, with its moderator as chairman, and Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, as one of its members, to formulate some bill to assist chaplains and further the religious interests in the Army, and accomplish much more than we have suggested. The denominations chaplains represent have a constituency of upwards of 30,000,000 of people in our nation, and they are entitled to a hearing on this important subject. We presume that something just and practical will come from the consideration these religious bodies are giving this subject. We ask you to co-operate with them and with us in adding to the number and efficiency of our corps. CHAPLAIN, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1887.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FALLING INTO LINE.

IN one of your recent issues you remarked that Gen. Crook was falling into line, with reference to practical field duties, required by others. In the Department of the Platte practice marches were ordered one month before any other Department, and the order for a board to fix the dates for next summer is the first seen so far. Had it not better be called Heading the Column? FIELD.

## COMPLIMENTS TO GENERAL MILES.

OF the entertainments to Gen. Miles and his party at Tucson on the occasion of the sword presentation, the *Star* of that place says:

A large number of ladies paid their respects yesterday afternoon and evening to Mrs. Gen. Miles, Mrs. Capt. Overton and Miss Stoneman, who arrived from Los Angeles yesterday morning in company with Gen. Miles's party. The officers and ladies of Fort Lowell will give a reception to Gen. Miles and party next Friday night. The reception and ball given by the people of Arizona at the San Xavier hotel only added another evidence of the cheerful and happy spirit of the people, made so by the presence of Tucson's honored guests. The reception was just what it should have been on such an occasion, all happy and full to overflowing with congratulations. The reception, which was followed by dancing, was conspicuous for its happy social feature, not a jar, not a single incident to mar the occasion. It was a very happy and pleasant closing of the auspicious event of Nov. 4, 1887.



## THE ARMY.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## General Officers.

Brig. Gen. John Gibbon hereby resumes command of the Dept. of the Columbia (G. O. 23, Nov. 14, D. Columbia).

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. G., late Chief Q. M., will, on Nov. 22, stand relieved from further duty at H. Q., Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dakota).

Supt. J. V. Davis is assigned to Alexandria, Va., National Cemetery, and Supt. Chauncey P. Rogers to Memphis, Tenn., National Cemetery (Q. M. G. O., Nov. 20).

Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., having relieved Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., is assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts (S. O. 118, Nov. 21, D. Platte).

Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Purchasing and Disbursing Quartermaster, in Portland, Ore. (S. O. 109, Nov. 14, D. Columbia).

Major John H. Belcher, Q. M., having reported to Adjutant General's Office, is assigned to duty at Portland, Ore., as purchasing and disbursing Q. M. (S. O. 109, Nov. 14, D. Columbia).

Captain J. W. Pullman, Q. M., will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, N. M., for Gar. C. M. duty (S. O. 60, Nov. 20, D. N. M.).

Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster general, after completing the transfer of his duties, funds and property there is directed to remain in New York City until Jan. 15, 1888, for the purpose of settling accounts, and then to repair to Louisville, Ky., as directed by par. 4, S. O. No. 259, Nov. 7, from this office (S. O. Dec. 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John J. Clague, C. S., will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, N. M., for Gar. C. M. duty (S. O. 60, Nov. 20, D. N. M.).

## Pay Department.

Major Wm. H. Eckels, Paymr., will, Dec. 1, proceed to make the payments—heretofore suspended on account of field service—of the troops at Fort Keogh, M. T., as directed in par. 4, S. O. 109, e. s., Dept. Dak. (S. O. 120, Nov. 25, D. Dak.).

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will proceed on public business to Portland (S. O. 109, Nov. 14, D. Columbia).

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Paymr., will proceed to Washington Barracks, Fort Myer, Fort McHenry and Fort Monroe, to pay the troops at those stations on the rolls of Nov. 30 (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

Payment of troops, on muster of Nov. 30, will be made as follows: Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich.; Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., David's Island, Forts Columbus, Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton; Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal; Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook; Major John S. Witcher, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky.; Major Henry Clayton, Paymr., Forts Porter and Niagara (S. O. 254, Nov. 20, Div. Atlantic).

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than Dec. 1, on public business (S. O. 254, Div. Atlantic).

## Medical Department.

The leave granted Capt. H. P. Birmingham, asst. surg., Fort Myer, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 255, Nov. 28, Div. Atlantic).

Major Richard S. Vickery, surgeon, will inspect Q. M. stores at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for which Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

So much of S. O. 235, as relieves Lieut. Col. Charles T. Alexander, surgeon, from duty at St. Louis, and directs him to report for duty at Fort Meade, is amended so as to take effect Jan. 1 (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

On the arrival of Capt. Curtis E. Munn, asst. surg., at Fort Klamath, Ore., A. A. Surg. M. M. Walker will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty (S. O. 76, Nov. 18, Div. Pacific).

Until the arrival of the Medical Director, Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, will assume charge of the office, in addition to his duties at Fort Snelling (S. O. 118, Nov. 18, D. Dakota).

Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg., Fort Stanton, will proceed to Fort Wingate, as witness before Court of Inquiry (S. O. 59, Nov. 18, D. N. M.).

The C. O., Fort Meade, D. T., will send A. A. Surg. I. L. Sanderson to Fort Randall, D. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dakota).

A. A. Surg. F. J. Adams is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Custer, and will return to Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dakota).

Asst. Surg. H. K. Kilbourne will appear as witness before the G. C. M., at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 109, Nov. 14, D. Columbia).

Asst. Surg. W. W. Gray will report at Fort Keogh, Dec. 5, as witness in the case of Capt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav. (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dakota).

The C. O., Fort Hamilton, will issue a furlough for one month to Private Charles Hoyt, Hospital Corps (S. O. 257, Dec. 1, Div. Atlantic).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers are authorized to carry on boats belonging to the engineer works under their charge a square, scarlet flag, with a white castle in the centre, these colors corresponding to those of the Battalion of Engineers (G. O. 18, Nov. 23, C. E.).

Capt. Ira MacNutt, O. D., will inspect medical and hospital property at the Watertown Arsenal, for which Major James C. McKee, surgeon, is responsible (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

## Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Wood's Holl, Mass., to Lisbon, Conn., and carry out instructions from the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

The journey of 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Glasford, Sig. Corps, in November, from Whipple Barracks to Fort Thomas, Ariz. T., and return, in obedience to a subpoena, is approved, as necessary for the public service (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

## THE LINE.

## Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers.

Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Nov. 20, 1887:

## TROOPS.

Troop L, 8d Cavalry, to San Antonio, Tex.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

## 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., A. B. E. G. and K., Ft. Custer, Mont.; D., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; E., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F. and H., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M., Camp Sheridan, Wyo.; C and L, Ft. Buford, D. T.

Capt. Thomas Garvey will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and report, in arrest, to the post commander (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. P. E. Traub will report at Fort Keogh, Dec. 6, as witness in the case of Capt. Thos. Garvey (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dak.).

Sergt. William Pinchin, Troop A, and Corpl. Carl Banstrom, Troop C, will report at Fort Keogh, M. T., Dec. 6, as witnesses in the case of Capt. Thomas Garvey (S. O. 119, Nov. 21, D. Dak.).

## 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

1st Sergt. A. S. Kibby, Troop I, Fort Walla Walla, died recently from the effects of an overdose of laudanum unintentionally taken.

## 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., A, C, E, F, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Capt. James F. Simpson, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., Nov. 28, H. Q. A.).

## 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., D, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

## 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., C, D, G, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B, F, I, K, and L, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare, A. D. C., Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 137, Nov. 30, Div. M.).

The C. O. Jefferson Barracks will prepare eighty recruits and forward them to Fort Snelling for assignment to the 7th Cav. (S. O. 108, Nov. 21, Rec. Ser.).

## 5th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Davis, Tex.; K, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; G, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; I, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; L, B, and M, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Capt. Richard A. Williams, now on leave of absence at Philadelphia, Penn., will report to the recruiting officer at Philadelphia, to conduct recruits to Jefferson Barracks (S. O. 194, Nov. 16, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. J. H. King, Fort Hancock, will proceed to Fort Clark and report as a witness in the case of Corpl. Fred. Coudon, Troop K (S. O. 135, Nov. 22, D. Tex.).

Capt. H. W. Sprole will proceed to Fort Clark and report as a witness in the case of Corpl. Fred. Coudon, Troop K (S. O. 135, Nov. 22, D. Tex.).

## 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., C, F, J, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; E and I, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Taylor, R. Q. M., is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

## 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; E, F, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, Ariz.; H, Ft. McKim, Wyo.; M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; B and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; J, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

A G. C. M. will meet at Fort Grant, Nov. 23, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr. (S. O. 124, Nov. 17, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. C. H. Grierson, Adjt., will report to the C. O., Fort Marcy, N. M., for Gar. C. M. duty (S. O. 60, Nov. 20, D. N. M.).

An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. John T. Morrison incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Nov. 25, H. Q. A.).

A Santa Fe correspondent writes: "The officers of the 10th seem to be going it; three now on trial, Lieuts. W. Davis, Jr., C. R. Ward, and C. G. Ayres. Gen. Grierson don't relish it a bit."

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Bayard, N. M., of which Major Henry C. Cook, 10th Cav., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav. Charge 1st Charge, A. T., to the prejudice, etc. Spec. 1—"In that, having received an order from his commanding officer, Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th Cav., to at once vacate the set of quarters immediately adjoining the one regularly assigned to him, in order that they may be prepared for occupancy by another officer, did fail to obey said order." Spec. 2—"In that, having received an inquiry from his commanding officer, Major Spaulding, directing him to explain why he was unable to have anything cooked in the kitchen of his quarters, did reply in an endorsement which was disrespectful and untrue." Charge 2—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Spec. 1—"In that he did assault 2d Lieut. H. S. Whipple, 16th Cav., A. A. Q. M., with profane and insulting language, and did threaten to shoot him. This at Fort McDowell, A. T., in the presence and hearing of enlisted men." Spec. 2—"In that he did follow Lieut. Whipple into his quarters at the same time uttering abusive, profane, and insulting language, and threatening to shoot him (Lieut. Whipple), and upon being told by Lieut. Whipple to leave his quarters did use insulting, abusive, and profane language, and did repeatedly threaten to kill Lieut. Whipple." Spec. 3—"To the 1st Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 2d Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 3d Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 4th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 5th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 6th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 7th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 8th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 9th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' To the 10th Spec. 1st Charge, 'Guilty.' 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... returned to Fort Clark. ... Lieut. Evans, Q. M. 19th Inf., was busy taking an inventory of stores, preparatory to relieving Lieut. Johnson. ... Mrs. Vollum, wife of Surg. Vollum, was returned from her tour North. Mrs. Vollum did not re-



turn with her, but will spend the winter with friends in New York City. Maj. Arnold and family, guests of Mrs. Gen. Stanley, have left for Fort Monroe. A very enjoyable surprise party was given at the bachelor quarters of Dr. Towne. Lieut. Rimbomb, A. D. C., has his brother visiting here. The Madison Square Social Circle met at Mrs. Gen. Stanley's residence, Government Hill, Nov. 24.

#### OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA.

The *Excelsior* of Nov. 26 says:

The wedding of Miss Mildred E. Meehan and Lieut. F. J. Ives, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., as celebrated Tuesday, Nov. 22 at the home of the bride, was uniquely charming in every regard. The arrangement of the wedding party was, first, Capt. Dempsey with Miss Hama, Mr. Eugene Ives, brother of the groom, with Miss Jennie Meehan, and Miss Neveath, accompanied by her great uncle and guardian, Col. Cochrane, whose snowy hair and beard, with his dignified bearing, was in touching contrast to the sweet girl-bride in her youth and loveliness. Capt. Morris C. Foote was best man. After the ceremony came a collation. The health of the bride and groom was drunk. Dr. Ives graciously proposed a toast to his absent mother in the hearts of all, while the new-made Mrs. Ives introduced the pretty feature of cutting the cake with the groom's sword. Soon after they left on a brief visit to New York and Baltimore and then to Fort D. A. Russell. Mrs. Gen. Wheaton, wife of the commandant, mourns the death of her brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. Fox, which occurred last week at Detroit. Mr. Fox was one of the most respected members of the Detroit bar, his ability being conceded by his associates who loved him as only true men can love. Dr. Joseph R. Smith, who expects to succeed Dr. McParlin as Medical Director here, has been ordered to St. Paul. Col. McParlin's many friends in Omaha are glad that he remains here instead of going North. Mrs. Capt. McKeever left Wednesday for Fort Sherman, with her son, Will. The latter goes in search of health. Lieut. Turner went this week to Santee Indian Agency, to witness the delivery of stock under contract. Capt. Ames went running along the Missouri on Thanksgiving. The children of the garrison gave a dramatic rendition of "Blue Beard" Saturday evening. It was well played, and Miss Le Baron, who was manager, deserves much credit. The cast was: Blue Beard, Annie Keller; Sweeney, Marion Turner; Conrad, Alice Brown; Fatima, Katie Brown; Sister Annie, Annie Miller; attendants, Mamie Keller, Willie Mills, Jodie Fletcher. It is doing no one of the other participants an injustice to say that Miss Katie Brown displayed a very considerable amount of talent. All did exceedingly well. Capt. Keller was musical director.

#### FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

The *Youngstown News* of Nov. 25 says:

Lieut. Loveridge attended the First Assembly party in Buffalo, Thanksgiving Eve. Charlie Macklin is home from De Veau to spend Thanksgiving with his parents. Captain Meyer spent Tuesday at the bridge. Miss Page came home from Thanksgiving Day, and will stay until Monday. Mrs. Macklin is home from Attica, Ind., where she went to attend the funeral of her father. All the post were aroused Wednesday morning on the cry of fire and the cannon going off. It was found that the bath room of Major Page's house was on fire. The men responded to the call very promptly and had the fire out in a few minutes. Damage, about \$50. It has just been learned that Roy M. O'Shea has been appointed Chaplain, U. S. Army. We congratulate him. He returned last week from an extended trip to Washington and other large cities. Wilbur Dove came up from De Veau to attend the party Thursday night, and while here was the guest of Ed Macklin.

#### FORT SHAW, M. T.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:

The raffle for the large and handsome cake made by one of the ladies of the post, came off Nov. 11, and as it was for the benefit of the Sisters of St. Peter's Mission, who are deserving of every assistance, the handsome sum of \$60 was realized. Whatever few shortcomings a soldier may have, he certainly stands first when a call is made in the name of charity.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergt. Joseph Mountain, Troop I, 1st Cav., recently tried at Fort Leavenworth for allowing a revolver to be abstracted from the arm rack, and sentenced to be reprimanded, Gen. Wesley Merritt, the reviewing authority, says: "As shown by the evidence Sergeant Mountain has been guilty of criminal carelessness in caring for the arms in his charge and of gross neglect of duty in turning over the keys of the arm rack to another non-commissioned officer and receiving the same back from him without counting the arms turned over or seeing that they were all either in the rack or accounted for. The Department Commander hopes that this trial will be a lesson to Sergeant Mountain to exercise greater care in future when the arms of his troop or other Government property is placed in his charge." Corporal R. J. Powers, Co. C, 18th Inf., of Fort Gibson, for "knowingly and wilfully marking, and causing to be marked, as hit shots which did not strike the target," has been reduced to the ranks, placed in confinement at hard labor for six months and mulcted \$50. Universal verdict—"Served him right."

#### BIRTHDAYS IN THE SERVICE.

The following officers of the Navy and Marine Corps celebrate their birthdays this week:

	Born.	Retires.
W. S. Stamm, Chief Engineer.....	Dec. 1, 1823	1887
F. M. Gunnell, Medical Director.....	Nov. 27, 1827	1889
P. R. Matthews, Chaplain.....	" 29, 1835	1897
G. R. Durand, Lieut. Comdr.....	" 29, 1837	1899
G. C. Wiltsie, Captain.....	" 29, 1839	1901
J. J. Barry, Passed Asst. Engr.....	" 30, 1841	1903
G. H. Road, Paymaster.....	" 30, 1842	1904
W. R. Bridgman, Commander.....	" 28, 1844	1906
J. Schouler, Commander.....	" 30, 1846	1908
J. A. Norris, Lieutenant.....	Dec. 2, 1847	1909
F. H. Le Favor, Lieutenant.....	Nov. 29, 1848	1910
W. P. Ray, Lieutenant.....	" 30, 1848	1910
J. C. Cress, Lieutenant.....	" 29, 1849	1911
S. Seabury, Lieutenant.....	Dec. 1, 1849	1911
A. P. Nazro, Lieutenant.....	" 3, 1850	1912
H. McCrea, Lieutenant.....	" 1, 1851	1913
De W. Coffman, Lieut. (junior grade).....	Nov. 25, 1854	1916
W. L. Burdick, Ensign.....	" 1, 1855	1918
J. Hood, Ensign.....	" 3, 1859	1921
J. A. Hooserwert, Ensign.....	Nov. 27, 1860	1922
M. Johnston, Ensign.....	Dec. 2, 1860	1922
H. Wells, Jr., Ensign.....	" 2, 1862	1924
K. Perrinond, Boatswain.....	Dec. 1, 1864	1906
S. H. Maloon, Carpenter.....	Nov. 30, 1869	1921
R. W. Huntington, Captain M. C.....	Dec. 3, 1840	1904
G. F. Elliott, 1st Lieutenant M. C.....	Nov. 30, 1846	1910

They were holding a little mass meeting all by themselves.

"You look very fatigued, Cholly, dear."  
"Yass, Cla'issa. I have been working—literary work, y' know."  
"Oh, Cholly, you mustn't. You'll get brain fever. What have you been doing, dearie?"  
"Terrible amount of work, sweet. Addressed all the invitations for our german—every one."—*Chicago News*.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from Greenport, L. I., for New York, Nov. 30, where she arrived Dec. 1.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 1 gun. Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Sailed from Greenport, L. I., for New York, Nov. 30, where she arrived Dec. 1.

GALENA, 8d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Sailed from Greenport, L. I., for New York, Nov. 30, where she arrived Dec. 1.

OSSIPPE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Sailed from Greenport, L. I., for Norfolk, Nov. 30.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Sailed from Greenport, L. I., for New York, Nov. 30, where she arrived Dec. 1.

YANTIC, 8d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At Norfolk, Va. Will be repaired.

#### S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. D. L. Braine.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 18.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. S. L. Brees. At Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. Reported by cable to have arrived at Maldonado, Uruguay, Nov. 18.

#### European Station—Rear Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Will be at Genoa, Italy, about Dec. 8.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Will meet the *Pensacola* at Genoa, Italy, about Dec. 8. The flag of Rear Adm. Greer was raised at Smyrna, on the *Quinnebaug*, from which place she sailed, and arrived at Constantinople Nov. 8. Expected to return to Smyrna Nov. 16, at which place the flag will be transferred back to the *Pensacola*.

#### Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from Honolulu for Samoan and Tonga Islands, Oct. 2.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama Oct. 30.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Sailed from Callao Nov. 6 for San Francisco. Ordered to stop at Tapulo Pump bay, to protect the interests of Americans residing there.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. At Honolulu, Sept. 30, last accounts. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbó, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Address mail to San Francisco, Cal., care of Navy Pay Office. At Honolulu Nov. 4.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 28. To sail for Sitka in a few days.

THEETIS, 4th rate, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory, Jr. Left Port Townsend, Nov. 24, en route to Sitka. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Nauaim, British Columbia, Nov. 26, and sailed Nov. 28.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry J. Howison. Was at Honolulu Oct. 23.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. n. s., Capt. Byron Wilson. To sail from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 22 for Kobe, stopping at various ports in Inland Sea.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 17, for Caroline Islands. Would be heard from next at Manila.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. Arrived at Panama, Nov. 1. Her officers and crew will be relieved by others, who left New York on the steamer of Nov. 10, and the vessel will rejoin the Asiatic station. Commander N. M. Dyer will relieve Commander Miller.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 21.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Chemulpo, Korea, Oct. 21.

PALOR, 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 21. Would sail shortly for Kobe.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Captain T. F. Kane. Receiving ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron. Commander F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 8d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. At the Navy-yard, New York, having slight defects made good, resulting from a recent collision.

SARATOGA, 8d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. At Norfolk, Va.

On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles.

Sailed from New York, 9:15 A. M., Nov. 30, for Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At the New York Navy-yard. She is now waiting for a 60-pounder before sailing. Her destination is not as yet known.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At New York Navy-yard undergoing repairs.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

NIPISIC, 8d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At New York Navy-yard.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 2, to resume her surveys on the coast of Southern California.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At New York City.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

St. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Sugarloaf—At Portsmouth, N. H. Will probably be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Repairs have been completed and the vessel is ready for a steam trial.

Chicago—At New York. Is getting ready for trial trip.

Kearsarge—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired. Will not be ready for sea till about June, 1888.

Hartford—Repairs will not be made until legislative action is secured.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Secretary of the Navy has lately been presented by the Hotchkiss Company, through their American representative, Lieut. Very, with a complete set of steel shells, such as are used in their several patterns of rapid-firing guns, from the one to the 33-pounder. These shells are now on exhibition in the Secretary's office.

MR. IRVING M. SCOTT, of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, the contractor for the *Charleston*, has presented to the National Museum at Washington the immense plate of steel armor, the very first of its kind ever made in this country, which has been on exhibition in the portico of the east gallery of the Capitol. It is 8 feet 3 inches long by 3 feet wide and 8 1/4 inches thick, the whole weighing 11,000 lbs.

The annual meeting of the line officers was held at the Arlington Hotel in Washington, Nov. 22. One of the objects of the meeting was to further the interests of the younger officers in the equalization of pay and it was urged that a "fog" of \$100 for each year of service be added to the pay list. After much discussion the committee without one exception, it is reported, resigned. The delegate from Annapolis were sufficiently numerous to outvote the Washington men.

The experiments with the incandescent electric light which have been made at the Torpedo Station at Newport, have developed a novel use for the little lamps and one that is said to promise to be of great value in naval warfare. With lamps of about 100 candle power fastened on the ends of poles submerged in the sea to a depth of 20 feet, the water is illuminated so that objects in it can be distinguished within a radius of 150 feet. There is little or no glare from the submerged light to betray the presence of the boat using the spars. It is believed that by this means a boat might countermines an enemy's field of submarine mines by cutting their cables or sweeping them to one side.

According to a report recently submitted by M. Minard-Dorain, Minister of Marine, the French fleet is composed of 386 ships of all kinds. According to the Minister's propositions included in the budget, there will be 92 ships in addition to those mentioned above either begun or finished in 1888. With these France will have 53 armor-clads, 61 cruisers, 68 despatch-boats, 16 gunboats, and 185 torpedo-boats of one sort or another. The value of the fleet is estimated at \$63,708,079. The German Government propose to form a port for torpedo-boats in the Lake of Hemmelsdorf, near Danzig. The lake is joined by a stream, the Gosebeck, with the Bay of Neustadt, on the Baltic. Napoleon I. is said to have intended to create a harbor for war ships on the lake.

ALTHOUGH the contractors for the new vessels of war report work on these vessels to be progressing favorably, there has been much delay from the start and it now seems highly impossible that any of the vessels can be completed within the contracted period. The contractors, who have heavy penalties staring them in the face, in the interest of self-protection, are endeavoring to show that the Department is responsible for some of the delay. In the case of the *Charleston*, for instance, there was a delay in the start off for which the Department was directly responsible. The contractor for this vessel discovered soon after he commenced work that if the engines were built from the detailed drawings imported and approved by the Navy Department that the air pump would have cut 17 inches into the low pressure cylinder. The piston rod, as shown in the drawing was 6 inches too short. New drawings were required and this occasioned delay.



The first piles were driven at the entrance to the new Manchester ship canal on Nov. 11. The necessary plant for the commencement of the work is being accumulated and sidings are being put in. The whole of the capital (\$35,000,000) is now subscribed. 1891 is the date set for completion.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has finally approved the plans for the new Naval Observatory near Washington. It has been decided to erect five separate buildings. The material has not yet been decided upon, but the architect prefers stone. The plans provide for one of the finest astronomical buildings in the world.

It appears that the engines of some of the English cruisers and gun-vessels of recent construction are giving much trouble and annoyance. Weeks, and even months, have lately elapsed in some instances between the first attempts to get the stipulated horse-power at forced draught and the ultimate squeezing of it out, with no prospect of getting it a second time.

COMMO. SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has before him an anchor, the principal feature of which is that its fluke revolves on its shank. On deck it will be stowed away in a comparatively small space, and when at anchor it will hold where the anchor now in use could not. One of these anchors will be manufactured at the Boston equipment yard and given a trial.

At a meeting held at the Navy Department Nov. 28 the Steel Board decided to yield to the wishes of the contractors so far as to reduce the number of tests required of them. A milder steel than was originally required will also be accepted for the heavy crank shafts, upon the suggestion of the manufacturers that it will prove more serviceable than the harder metal.

It was reported at the Navy Department Nov. 25, that Messrs. Cramp and Sons are progressing well with the construction of the new cruiser *Baltimore*. Nearly all of the frame below the armed deck has been put in place, and to some extent above it. The supply of steel is now said to be much more satisfactory, and the builders think there is a bare possibility that the vessel may be completed within the contract time.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made on the Seine, with M. Pagan's new cable anchor, for the stoppage of steamers in motion. The apparatus is a cable having on it a series of canvas cones, which open out by the action of the water, and close again when drawn in the opposite direction. The *Corsaire*, going 13 knots, was stopped in 7 seconds in a space of 25 to 30 feet. For comparison, the steamer when stopped in the usual way, by reversing engines, took 34 seconds, and a space of 350 to 360 feet.—*Iron*, October 14.

THE Spanish Technical Naval Commission, at present in deliberation at Madrid, has decided upon the construction of six large cruisers to strengthen the State Navy. Three of these vessels, which are to average 8,000 tons each, are to be built in Spain, and the others abroad. A proposal for the construction, instead of several first-class ironclads, was rejected, the majority of the members of the commission supporting the idea that big ships would not be so useful for general purposes in war time as the type selected.

THE French flagship *Minerve*, in command of Admiral Vignes, left Philadelphia Nov. 20. As the flagship passed down the river with colors flying and the American flag flying in the forward rigging, the ferryboats, tugs, and other steam vessels lying in the stream sat up a screeching of whistles. The French craft dipped her colors once or twice in acknowledging the salutes, and responded with a blast of her big whistle. Off the Chesapeake Capes the *Minerve* meets the *Bowet*, and the two vessels will proceed to Martinique.

THE huge steam dredge employed by the contractors for deepening the approach to the venerable Cob Dock from the east, at the New York Navy-yard, has already done some excellent work, and as it is gradually eating its way through the soft and cozy bottom at the upper end of the yard the effluvia of years of sewage breaks upon the startled sense of smell in a manner most unpleasantly suggestive of the town of malarious memory. Some weeks will yet elapse ere the work is done, and the ghost of departed rottenness dumped beneath the waves far down the bay.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES A. GREER, commanding the European Station, reports to the Navy Department from Constantinople, Nov. 8, that on Nov. 6 he shifted his flag to the United States steamer *Quinnebaug* for the purpose of visiting Constantinople. He arrived there on the morning of Nov. 8, and in the afternoon received a naval aide-de-camp of the Sultan, who called by direction of His Majesty. Admiral Greer, together with his staff, paid a visit to the United States Minister, the Minister of Marine and the Port Admiral. He expected to return with the *Quinnebaug* to Smyrna about Nov. 16, when he would again hoist his flag on board the *Pensacola*.

SURG. GEN. GUNNELL is awaiting an opportunity to consult with Secretary Whitney before beginning the preparation of the bill for the improvement of the Medical Corps, which he desires to present to Congress this winter. The bill, as proposed, will not effect any radical changes in the corps except with reference to the rank and pay of assistant and passed assistant surgeons. It is the hope of the Surgeon General that the inducements to enter the Medical Corps of the Navy will be made to compare favorably with those offered by the Army. An effort will be made to make the pay of the officers of these grades compensate for delayed promotions.

A MODEL of the cruiser *Newark*, now in process of construction at San Francisco, has been placed in Constructor Wilson's room in the Navy Department. It is pronounced by naval critics one of the finest and most nearly perfect in its construction of any model yet made. Every curve, line, spar and piece of machinery of the *Newark* is depicted in this miniature counterpart. It is thought that by the aid of this and other models it will be much easier to show the necessities and explain the details of naval construction to Members of Congress and other parties interested than by the use of diagrams. It will probably be placed, with several other models representing the vessels now building, in one of the committee rooms of Congress.

A CABLEGRAM announces the arrival of the *Albatross* at Santa Lucia Nov. 20. All well on board.

A NUMBER of Army and Navy officers from the two ordnance bureaus visited the Washington Navy yard Dec. 2 to witness some experiments being made by the inventor with an improved Gatling gun.

We announced last week the arrival of the vessels of the South Atlantic Station, Rear Admiral Braine, at Maldonado, at the mouth of La Platta River. They have assembled there for exercise in squadron landing of brigade and battalion on Garritte Island and for extended boat drills. After the completion of these exercises the vessels of the squadron will separate for cruising to the south.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

Nov. 25.—Ensign Jos. Beale, to branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert, to special duty at Wilmington, Del.

Nov. 28.—Captain E. O. Matthews, to duty as captain of the Boston Navy-yard, Dec. 1.

Boatswain J. B. F. Langton, to the receiving ship Dale.

Nov. 29.—Lieutenant Hobart L. Tremain, to the Navy-yard, New York, Dec. 10.

Ensign Wm. B. Whittelsey, to report to Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for duty.

Nov. 30.—Ensign Wm. B. Fletcher, to duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., as inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

Assistant Engineer W. H. P. Creighton, to duty at the Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

##### Detached.

Nov. 25.—Lieutenant Commander John K. Winn, as inspector of the 7th Light House District, but to continue in command of naval station at Key West, Fla.

Lieutenant G. Blockinger, from the Hydrographic Office and ordered as Light House Inspector of the 7th District.

Lieutenant B. Tappan, from the *Saratoga*, Dec. 31, and granted three months' leave.

Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm, from special duty at Wilmington, Del., and placed on the retired list Dec. 1.

P. A. Engineer W. M. Parks, from the *Richmond* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Assistant Engineer H. P. Norton, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to special duty at Chester, Pa.

Assistant Engineer A. M. Hunt, from the *Atlanta* and ordered to duty as inspector of steel of the new cruisers.

Cadet Engineer Andrew McAllister, from the *Ossipee* and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Nov. 28.—Captain Jos. Fyffe, from duty as captain of the Boston Navy-yard, Nov. 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 29.—Surgeon G. H. Cooke and Assistant Engineer W. H. P. Creighton, had reported their return home from the *Mohican*, and have been placed on waiting orders.

P. A. Engineer George E. Tower, from the *Boston*, Nov. 20, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant George C. Foulk, from special duty in the Navy Department and ordered to duty in the Asiatic Squadron per steamer of Dec. 10.

Nov. 30.—Lieutenant John T. Newton, from duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to duty at Phoenixville, Pa., as inspector of steel for the new cruisers.

##### Resigned.

Naval Cadet Van W. Weaver, to take effect November 25.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

The following assignments have been made:

Nov. 25.—1st Lt. G. E. Thurston, from the *Seward*, to command the *W. E. Smith*; 1st Lt. M. Keene, from the *Smith*, to command the *Crawford*; 1st Lt. A. A. Fenger, from the *Crawford*, to command the *Woodbury*.

Nov. 26.—1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Barrows, from the *Hamilton*, to the *Dallas*; 1st Lt. J. M. Simms, 2d Lt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Cadet E. H. Dimock, Chief Engr. J. E. Jeffries and 1st Asst. Engr. D. McFrench, from the *Perry*, to waiting orders; 1st Lt. Robt. Barstow, from the *Bibb*, to the *Guthrie*; 2d Lt. John L. Davis and Chief Engr. W. C. Wheeler, from the *Bibb*, to waiting orders; 2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Nash, from the *Bibb* to the *Gallatin*; 2d Lt. Geo. H. Doty, Cadet J. E. Remburg and Chief Engr. Eugene Vallat, from the *Fessenden*, to waiting orders; 2d Asst. Engr. E. N. Jack, from the *Fessenden*, to the *Hamilton*; 1st Lt. W. S. Baldwin, 2d Lt. Edmund Baker and Chief Engr. John R. Dally, from the *Johnson*, to waiting orders; 2d Asst. Engr. D. F. Bowen, from the *Johnson*, to the *Dexter*; 2d Asst. Engr. D. F. Cross, from the *Johnson*, to the *Ewing*.

Steamer *Corwin* has been ordered from San Francisco to Astoria, for duty on that station.

The following winter cruising orders have been issued: *Woodbury*, from Robinsons, to Cape Elizabeth, Me.; *Dallas*, from Mt. Desert, to Cape Ann, Mass.; *Gallatin*, from Portsmouth, to Wood's Holl; *Dexter*, from Wood's Holl, to Whitestone, L. I.; *Hamilton*, from Great Egg Harbor, to Body's Island; *Grant*, from Block Island, to Delaware Breakwater; *Colfax*, from Body's Island, to Georgetown, S. C.; *Ewing*, to the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. Headquarters of steamer *Hamilton* changed to Norfolk, Va., until April next.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA.

In G. O. 47, Gen. J. C. Tidball, announces the hours in December for sounding the daily trumpet signals, and in G. O. 48 prescribes the practical military exercises for December as follows:

Artillery.—After the completion of the maneuvers now commenced, platforms for two 8 inch rifles will be laid under the direction of Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art. After the arrival of Battery I, 2d Art., it will be drilled under its Captain at the service of Siege and Seacoast Artillery from 2.30 to 4 p. m.

Signalling.—Practice for enlisted men will be resumed under 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art., Acting Post Signal Officer.

Fire Drill.—Under Battery Commanders, in the manipulation of the hydrants and the coupling of fire hose, etc., and, in addition, fire drill with the apparatus assigned to batteries.

On arrival of Bat. I, 2d Art., it will take the duties prescribed for Bat. K, in Standing Orders.

COMMANDER MCALLA, of the *Enterprise* is in Washington.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOIS, Nov. 30, 1887.

On Wednesday, Comdr. Harrington published an order releasing cadets from studies, drills and exercises until Thursday evening. Cadets of the first conduct grade could have liberty to visit friends in Annapolis by sending in a special request for such liberty. In the afternoon, the first and second foot ball teams repaired to the parade ground and proceeded to practice for the games appointed for the next day. In the evening came the first ball of the season, given by the cadets of the 1st Class. It certainly was a success in every respect. The supper was provided by Young, caterer for the cadets, and was excellent. Two marines stood at the door in full dress distributing programmes, which were very handsome and original in design. They consisted of a fold of canvas, having a naval scene painted on one side and the letters U. S. N. A., '88, entwined on the other. Inside was the order of dances, with the cadets' hop committee on the back. It was something new in the line of hop cards and deserves mention.

The cadets have been cut down this year in the amount they are allowed to spend on these entertainments, and are to be congratulated on the creditable manner in which they carried through the first of their hops. A large number of young ladies from Washington, Baltimore and other cities were present and to all appearances enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Among these were Miss Baker, Miss Heep, Miss Underhill, Miss Howell, Miss Thomas, Miss Bryan, the Misses Saunders, Miss Stuart, Miss Roane, Miss Denning, Miss Rider, Miss Davis, Miss Walton, Miss Smith, the Misses McFarland, Miss Walton, Miss Eyre, Miss McCoy, Miss Merriock, Miss Murray, Miss Claytor. Many officers with their families and with guests were also in attendance. Among the officers were Comdr. Sampson, Harrington and Sigbee, Lieut. Comdr. Fodda, Maban, Bartlett, Calahan, McCrea, Mitchell, Nicholson, Smith and Doyle, Ensigns Holcombe, Atwater, Knapp, Morgan, Eyre, Capehart, Gibbons and Muir, P. A. Engr. Bevington, Asst. Engrs. Schell and Gow, Capt. Bartlett, and Lieut. Wood of the Marine Corps. On Saturday evening the officers gave a hop, which was equally successful, and almost the same persons were present, most of the visitors having come down for the week. On Thanksgiving Day came the annual struggle between the cadets and Johns Hopkins nine, to settle the question as to who plays the better foot ball. Both sides felt confident and played with an earnestness that indicated the depth of feeling, and the eager desire to win. Cadet Hughes was selected to referee the game, and Mr. Canfield of Johns Hopkins as umpire.

The cadets had the kick off and forming their V rushed the ball about fifteen yards into the Hopkins territory. Then the struggle began, the ball was rushed back and forth, Wilbur and Hayward making good rushes, until very near the goal line. Hayward attempted to kick a goal from the field, but the ball bounded back from the post. A few moments later Franklin forced his way through the Hopkins' line and made a touch down. This excited the audience and they cheered until the ball had been brought out, a goal kicked, and the teams had again faced one another. During the second half the cadets only succeeded in scoring two points, although had it not been for many questionable decisions by Mr. Canfield more points would have been added to the cadets' score. A fine run by Anderson for the cadets and by Wiloughby for the college was the feature of the second half. The following day came the annual playing of Dabiel and the all around playing of Dabiel was worthy of notice.

After the game came the series of sports arranged by the Athletic Association. Cadet Chase won the pole vaulting, Cadet Hutchinson won the high jump, Cadet Gantley putting the shot, Cadet Taylor throwing the hammer, Cadet Anderson in the 100 yard dash and the long throw with the ball, and made a touch down. The college men and members of the Dupont foot ball team, of Washington, dined with the cadets. In the afternoon the second Academy foot ball team, facetiously termed "The Hustlers," defeated this Dupont team by a score of 14 to 0. This ended the day's exercises and all retired to talk it over at leisure.

On Saturday Princeton sent her second team, with several picked university players to teach the cadets how to play foot ball. Behind the line was one of the University's regular half backs—and Cronin, the greatest rusher in the country. On the line Irvine was the only regular player, but substitutes Price, W., and Halstead, were among the members. Before the cadets learned their rapid way of putting the ball in play and their numerous tricks the Princetonians kept the ball going toward the cadets' goal and made a touch down. The college men carried it between the posts. In the first half they succeeded in scoring 18 points, but after the intermission the cadets played much harder, and actually kept the ball in Princeton territory for a large part of the game. When at the 35-yard line Hayward made a splendid kick for goal and it was successful, thus giving the cadets five points. Insanity is the only word which will express the condition of the audience when this took place. Caps were thrown in the air, and such cheering has never been heard since the Academy was founded. A long run by Price attended with skillful dodging gave the collegians another touch down and goal, but these were the only points they scored in the second half. After the game the usual cheers for each other, the referees and everyone in general were given and they left the field. Many of the players attended the hop in the evening and seemed to enjoy themselves.

Large delegations from St. John's College, Johns Hopkins and other schools watched the game with interest. It would be difficult to understand how much enthusiasm has been worked up over the foot ball team this fall. Every one in the yard seems to take a special pride in its successes.

All classes have their examinations this week.

Among the visitors are Miss Baker and Miss Heep at Comdr. Sampson's; Mrs. Capt. Howell and the Misses Howell at Comdr. Harrington's; Miss Davis at Lieut. Calahan's; Mrs. Woods and Miss Nellie Thom at Capt. Bartlett's; and Miss Schley, with relatives in Annapolis.

Cadets Stone and Davis, of the class of '87, were present at the Thanksgiving hop.

Work on the library and on the monitor *Passaic* still continues.

#### A VETERAN, BUT NOT A G. A. R.

What, lost an eye, a leg, an arm,  
And of your nose bereft?  
For veterans, sir, my heart is warm;  
Let's shake the hand that's left.

A comrade I am proud to see,  
A comrade of the war;  
Pray tell me, sir, are you like me,  
One of the G. A. R.?

I never joined the G. A. R.  
The stranger thus began,  
And I became not in the war  
A mutilated man.

He drew his form erect with pride,  
And flushed his visage pale,  
As in exulting tones he cried,  
"I used to kick with Yale."

—*Boston Courier*.

"The Last Von Reckenburg," is a really brilliant story by Louise Von François, translated by J. M. Ferrel from the German, in which it has reached its third edition. Gustav Freytag says, in speaking of the book, "the name of François has long been favorably known in the Prussian Army; now a daughter of this warlike race has rapidly advanced to a prominent position in the rank and file of our literature." Freytag, himself so able a writer, eulogizes the novel in very strong terms as a "genuine literary work," "a rare gift" to its readers. It is well worth reading. Cupples and Hurd, Boston.



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THE U. S. Court of Claims is still engaged upon  
French spoliation claims, and probably will be un-  
til after the holidays. It will be some weeks there-  
fore before any Army or Navy cases will be reached.

LIEUTENANT ERASMUS M. WEAVER, Jr., 2d U. S.  
Artillery, will read his paper on "Coast Defence—  
the Armament of the Outside Line," before the  
Military Service Institution, at Governor's Island,  
N. Y. H., on Thursday, Dec. 8, 1887, at 2 P. M. A  
paper is to be read a little later at a special meeting  
by Mr. Haskell on his multicharge gun system.

AN article in the London Daily Telegraph on  
roaring in horses states that it is on the increase,  
and Mr. John Mannington, of Brighton, an able vet-  
erinary surgeon, seems to be of opinion that the  
stallions poison the breed of horses. "An Old Cav-  
alry Officer," on the contrary, ascribes it to hot  
stables.

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ARMY AND NAVY.

**OFFICERS' PENSIONS.**

ONE of the incongruities existing in our laws re-  
lating to the personnel of the Army and the Navy  
is the present incomplete and unsatisfactory system  
of granting pensions. It is incomplete in that it  
does not grant any pension exceeding in amount  
that given to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army and  
a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, and it is un-  
satisfactory as to the conditions limiting the eligi-  
bility to pensions. The pensions for all officers of  
and above the grades mentioned is but \$30 a month.  
No distinction is made between the Lieutenant Col-  
onel and Lieutenant-Commander of twenty years'  
service, without a war record, and the Lieutenant-  
General of the Army or the Admiral of the Navy,  
of nearly forty and sixty years' service, respectively,  
with war records a part of the nation's history. It  
may be said that special legislation in individual  
cases will rectify this deficiency, but special legis-  
lation is always objectionable, always uncertain,  
sometimes vetoed and has the air of personal  
charity instead of systematic generosity and justice  
due from the Republic to its faithful and disabled  
servants. Proximity to Washington, influence with  
legislators, and many other reasons cause favorable  
legislation in behalf of some applicants, while others  
equally deserving, and often more necessitous,  
suffer for the want of these favorable circumstances.

We all know of cases occurring where this dis-  
crimination has happened, the uncertainty of special  
legislation granting it to the one in good circum-  
stances and comfortable financial conditions, while  
denying it to the other whose only dependence for  
bare support was the pension due from the service  
of the husband. All this could be remedied by ex-  
tending the provisions of the law so as to cause a  
gradual increase up to and including the highest  
grades and in this way do away with the personal-  
ities of special legislation.

The requirements of the pension laws prescribing  
that pensions shall be granted to those only who die  
in the Service of injury received or disease con-  
tracted in the line of duty, should be modified so as  
to allow those who have served faithfully and hon-  
orably for twenty years to become entitled to their  
pensions without regard to the cause of the disease  
or the origin of the accident which leads to their  
death. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of dis-  
eases, and, no matter what the cause, a person who  
has served for a period of twenty years should have  
a pension for those dependent upon him, certainly  
as much as a new appointee who dies from an ex-  
posure incurred on board ship after a month's ser-  
vice. A veteran of two wars, battle-scarred and  
disabled, may be deprived of his justly due pension  
by meeting his death when on leave in a railway  
accident; and other like cases may be mentioned,  
if space allowed, without number.

If we go back to the original law creating the naval



pension fund we will find how much more just and liberal the early legislation intended to be than that of the present day. In Section 9 of the Act of 1790, creating the pension fund for the Navy, we find it provided in a certain case—that is, if the surplus of the pension fund allowed—"it shall be applied, as Congress may hereafter direct by law, to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen and marines, and for such as may not be disabled, who may merit by their bravery or their long and faithful services the gratitude of their country."

In violation of the sentiment of this act, now a thing of the past, Congress, when a surplus occurred in the Naval pension fund, authorized by statute law the reduction of the interest due from the U. S. bonds in which it was invested, to one half, making the interest 3 per cent. per annum from a bond giving 6 per cent. upon its face; the only case of repudiation of such an obligation that we know in the financial history of the General Government.

To contribute to the additional amount needed in case of the rectification of the general law upon Naval pensions, there is little doubt but that each officer would consent to a transfer, and moderate increase, if necessary, of the amount now collected for the hospital fund, to the credit of pension fund. The hospital fund, which goes towards the support of the hospital service of the Navy, has outlived its usefulness; it has caused extravagance, to say the least, in the past, and this service is a part of the Naval system of the nation and should be supported entirely by direct appropriation from the treasury, as the same system for the Army now receives its support.

THE paper read by Captain Rogers Birnie, Jr., of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., before the Military Service Institute on Gun Making in the United States covered so much ground that its reading was extended somewhat beyond the usual limits. He summarized in a comprehensive way all the arguments that are set forth as to the comparative merits of the different systems of gun construction. The chief effort of the paper is to prove that the system of built-up forged steel guns offers the only way now open to the executive officers of the Government to make a just and equitable expenditure of the people's money and provide in the shortest possible time the best class of guns now known or proposed. He went very fully into a discussion of the merits of cast iron rifles and steel cast rifles, discussing the latter, especially, at considerable length, and from this drawing the conclusion that "it cannot be conceded" that the present offers any reasonable prospect of making a steel cast gun to equal a built-up gun of forged steel, especially as regards the larger calibres. At the same time since the steel-cast gun is about to be tried, he carefully refrained (as any sensible man would) from expressing an opinion as to the outcome of that trial. The 6-inch guns to be made must show for themselves, though the trial of a single six inch gun of Bessemer casting and another of open hearth will not solve the question of what may be expected from very much larger and heavier steel-cast guns. The paper was thoroughly American, Captain Birnie not finding it necessary, except in a most general way, to refer to European practices to deduce arguments in support of what he said. He drew upon European experience for two examples, however, one to show that the built-up gun has proved the outcome of many years of costly trial and experience there; the other that the steel cast gun, and the massive form of gun have both been tried there only to be sources of financial loss or superseded by the built-up gun. Considerable time was devoted to the thorough and systematic experiments made by the Army Ordnance Department in the study and practice of built-up gun construction wherein, as Captain Birnie claims, an entirely successful effort has been made to establish the true connection between theory and practice. It was evident that he is in that condition of belief regarding built-up guns which impels him to assert that their construction in the best form is simply a matter of good steel and good workmanship—both matters that have been fully realized in constructions already made. We refrain from comment upon Captain

Birnie's paper until we can receive it complete, which we hope soon to do. While holding to our own views upon this and kindred subjects, we are always glad to present a different opinion, for the subject is one that should always be discussed in the broad spirit of regard for the public interest: this can best be promoted by the freest possible interchange of opinions.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE, in his treatise upon modern artillery, describes the results of the thorough instruction the German artillery received as the consequence of German experience in the campaign of 1866. He says: "I never could have believed that the instruction given in time of peace could have borne such excellent fruit in spite of the excitement of action. Standing behind the captain of a battery in action as troops were advancing to attack him, I heard him quietly give the order, 'Against infantry in front, 1,900 paces from the right flank. Ready! fire one gun!' Then he waited, holding his field glass to his eye, until the enemy approached the point on which the guns were laid, and gave the order, 'Rapid firing from the flank!' Then there was a hellish sight, for the advancing enemy disappeared from view amid the clouds of smoke which the shells threw up as they burst and tore their way through his ranks. After one or two minutes the enemy came out on our side of the smoke. He had passed the point on which the guns were laid, and in spite of terrible loss approached with undeniable bravery. Then the captain gave the command, 'Cease firing. 1,600 paces—one gun—cease firing!' and when the enemy drew near to the point on which the guns were now laid, he cried: 'At 1,600 paces from the right flank! rapid firing!' The effect was brilliant, horrible, overwhelming. No attack could have resisted it." The method pursued was that followed by our artillery officers at Fort Adams the other day, as described in the interesting letter we published last week giving a critical account of the attack and defence of Coddington Point on the 10th of November. Says Prince Hohenlohe, of the Prussian practice on the target ground: "All were agreed upon one thing; namely, that it was necessary to choose some point on the ground over which the target would pass and to lay the guns on it. As soon as this had been done, the order should be given to cease firing until the target reached this point. But in what manner should you fire when the target does reach it? Some wanted to fire a salvo with all their guns, others to open a rapid fire, and others were in favor of a slow fire from one flank. Strange to say, those officers who used salvos made the fewest hits. The simultaneous explosions caused a nervous restlessness among the gunners. The conclusion arrived at was that slow firing from a flank was best, unless the target—that is the enemy—was moving rapidly forward, in which case quick firing from the flank was to be used. Salvos were altogether forbidden."

A LAWYER in Washington is making an effort to secure support for a bill he proposes to introduce into Congress to this effect:

A BILL granting pensions to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who have been retired from active service by reason of wounds received, disease, or disability incurred in the line of duty be and they are hereby allowed and entitled to receive in addition to their retired pay, the same pension that is now given by existing laws to other claimants for like disabilities.

We should advise officers to consider carefully before they give such a measure as this their approval. It is not at all likely that Congress will consent to add a pension to the retired pay, but it is by no means impossible that they might take the hint and substitute pension for retired pay.

THE Secretaries of War and Navy have been engaged all the week, to the exclusion of all routine business, upon their annual reports. It has been customary for some years past for these reports to be published several days in advance of the assembling of Congress, but as they are not yet completed they will not make their appearance this year until about the time the President's message is read in Congress.

THE Buco correspondence in regard to the Atlanta has not yet received the endorsement of Capt. Seward, and will therefore not be given to the public for the present.

Of the 34,300 persons in France who wear the decoration of the Legion of Honor only three-fifths are soldiers or sailors. The rest are civilians who have got the honors in all sorts of ways, largely, it is said, through electioneering services to the Ministry of the day. M. Barodet and sixty other radicals in the French Chamber have brought in a bill restricting the decoration hereafter to military and naval men, and forbidding its bestowal on civilians. The *Journal des Débats* discusses it jeeringly, and asks what would become of the principle of equality, of which Frenchmen are so fond, if nobody could have the decoration but people who had risked their life in battle? If, for instance, it was refused to a chief clerk in a Government office, who opened letters all day, or to a successful grocer, and given to a man who had been under fire in twenty actions, would it not be a gross outrage on the principle? Colonel Webb, an American resident of Paris, refused, in consequence of the recent scandals, to accept the Cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic, for which he had promised to pay \$700. The man who obtained the decoration thereupon sued for the amount named. The case came up for trial, and was promptly dismissed, the court holding that the contract was an immoral one.

REFERRING to our recent statement that "at least two bills increasing the number of Army officers to be detailed to State schools failed at the last Congress," owing to the neglect or apathy of the heads of Congress, etc., the *Alexander City Analyst* (Ala.) says: "As the law now stands 40 officers are detailed to schools, according to population of each section of country. We propose to call the attention of our senators and representatives to the fact that the officer now allowed Alabama is to be taken away next year, so rumor says, and given to Florida, and to ask them to see that no such injustice is done our State. We think it well enough to increase the number of Army officers to be detailed to military schools, and we suggest that it be so inserted in the Army appropriation bill. But it should be expressly stipulated before such action is taken that one officer shall be detailed to each State. Our senators and congressmen will, we feel sure, not allow Alabama to lose this detail next year."

At the British Royal United Service Institution, Nov. 18, an interesting paper on "Machine Guns, their Tactics and Equipment," was read by Lieut. G. E. Benson, R. A. In advocating the use of machine guns in the field, the lecturer wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not consider that they can supply the place of either Infantry or Artillery, except under certain conditions, but that by their own peculiar power at certain ranges they may decide a battle in favor of the army which possesses and knows how to use them. The writer concluded by saying: "I, therefore, do not advocate their introduction at the expense of reducing any other arm, but am of opinion that they should be brought in as an addition to the other arms."

GENERAL SHERMAN, assisted by General Sickles, reviewed the "Old Guard" in New York City on Friday last—Evacuation Day. After the review there was a collation and some speechmaking. General Sherman spoke of the great influx of immigrants, and said he was glad they came. They were coming not as anarchists, but to build up homes here for themselves, and by their industry to make New York one of the greatest cities on the globe. General Sickles deprecated the growing practice among New Yorkers of spending their holidays out of the city. "Especially now in these times, gentlemen," said he, "it behooves you and others to remember that there is much significance in these celebrations—in these times, when we have anarchists among us whose avowed purpose is to destroy our institutions."

"GENERAL" SPARKS, formerly Land Commissioner, says he obtained his military title through Mr. Randall, who appointed him chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a position that, as one of the daily papers informs us, "carries the title of 'General' by courtesy." We presume, therefore, that the chairman of the Naval Committee should be addressed as Admiral.

THE Ordnance officials of the Navy are still awaiting the receipt of the proper grade of powder before commencing experiments with the new 19 inch breech-loading gun.

THE citizens of Newport, R. I., have presented to the Fifth New York Veteran Association \$1,500 to assist in erecting a monument to Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A. The monument will be erected at Little Round Top, Gettysburg.

A STATUE of the late President Garfield was unveiled at Cincinnati, December 1, with appropriate ceremonies.



The Ordnance Department of the Army has finally succeeded in obtaining through the State Department one of the new Swiss magazine rifles. Samples of small arms from other foreign countries, particularly the new systems recently brought to the attention of the French and German armies, have also been applied for and are expected some time during the winter. The Swiss gun was on exhibition in the Lieutenant-General's office the early part of the week and attracted much attention from Army officers. It has since been sent to Springfield Armory, where its qualities will be tested as soon as the ammunition, which unfortunately could not be shipped with the gun, arrives. It is the intention of the Chief of Ordnance to fully examine into the merits of the new small calibre rifle with the view to reducing the calibre of the Springfield rifle or, if experimenters justify it, the adoption of a new gun. The appointment of a Board to go carefully into the subject may be looked for before very long.

#### GENERAL SHERIDAN'S IDEA.

The World correspondent who has been interviewing General Sheridan reports him as saying:

"I regard as the most important my recommendation in reference to the retirement of many officers who have been worn out in the service. I would not ask to have any man retired who did not wish to be, and do not for a moment intend to push any man unwillingly out of the service. But there are a large number who have not done any service for years, and never will be assigned to duty again. They are at home on sick leave and are anxious to be retired. Most of them have been worn out in the service. A great many have been used up at the Army posts up in the dry countries. It is a very strange thing, but it is, however, a fact, that we have more rheumatism in dry climates than in the damp ones. It is generally supposed that wet weather and dampness are conducive to rheumatic troubles, but it is not so. Our books show that it is in a dry atmosphere that our men suffer. It dries them up just like mummies, stiffens their joints and unfits them for duty. The worst post we have is where only about an inch and a quarter of rain falls in a year. It is from the changes of climate largely that these men are now sick. These men are dead-wood and should be relieved on the same principle that a tree should be pruned of the dead leaves. It will be a positive economy and the service will be greatly improved. I have made the suggestion and will be glad to see Congress act upon it, but they are the representatives of the people, and if they do not take it up I do not care."

"Which of the other recommendations in your report do you consider of the next importance?"

"Well, I have asked for 5,000 more men for the army. The standing army is supposed to be 25,000—that is to say, this is the limit. As a matter of fact there never is and cannot be quite this full quota in service. We cannot recruit a new man until the time of service of his predecessor has expired. This takes a few days, and the result is that there is always a margin of two or three thousand men, which makes the actual standing army not more than about 22,500 men. I have recommended the addition of 5,000 more men."

"Where would you put the additional force?"

"I should make two regiments of 800 or 900 men each of artillery. There is a long stretch of coast from here east, and two artillery regiments would be well employed about the fortifications. The rest of the men I should distribute about the posts."

"How are the Indians armed for fighting?"

"Well armed. Better armed than the soldiers are. That was the greatest mistake we ever made when we disarmed them the first time. Then they had old flint-lock guns and one thing and another that were not worth two cents. We took them all away, and inside of six months every Indian was better armed than our own men. They had the best improved repeating rifle. And so it has been every time we have disarmed any of them—they equipped themselves with the latest improved weapons."

#### "WAIFS AND STRAYS" AT WILLET'S POINT.

The N. Y. Herald recently published a letter signed "Frank Sheridan, private soldier, Co. C, Willet's Point," which charged unfairness in treating desertion by "that hollow sham called 'Court-martial,'" and declared that "it is always the best men who desert, men whose courageous disposition will not allow them to submit to the most grinding tyranny which is practised with impunity on private soldiers." We took it for granted that Frank Sheridan was a fictitious character, but his presence in the guardhouse at Willet's Point shows that we were mistaken. A Herald reporter visited the Point and found the temper of the enlisted men there very much ruffled by the Herald's scandalous charges and by Sheridan's subsequent letter. One of them said of Sheridan: "If men like him deserted the good men would really have no cause for desertion. Men don't need to desert. They go into the service knowing exactly what it is, and if they want to make things pleasant they can do so; if they want to make things otherwise they can do that without any difficulty."

Major King was not found by the reporter and in his absence Capt. Edward Maguire, who was next in command, took every pains to explain and exhibit the workings and regulations of the Service. He said that Sheridan had been arrested, not because he had simply written a letter to the Herald, but because he had criticized the Service and cast ridicule upon the highest court in the Army, all of which he took an oath not to do on enlistment. He laughed at the idea that the Army was composed of waifs and strays, and pointed to a handsome new "mess hall," with stone foundation and wooden frame work, with a roof ornamented with turrets, and said the entire structure, except the plastering, had been erected by the men in the Service. In reference to the food he went at once to his company sergeant, and, in the presence of the reporter, ordered him to make out a bill of fare, which proved to be all that

any man in the Service could expect, on Thanksgiving Day, the men receiving turkey, cranberry sauce, four kinds of vegetables, celery, cheese and three kinds of pie.

"If the deserters are the best men," added the Captain, "it is very strange that I have just granted retirement to a man—which means that he has served thirty years."

#### THE NEW ARMY BUILDING.

The Real Estate Record and Guide is disposed to be very critical upon the new Army building on the site of the old Produce Exchange, New York. It says:

"There are some promising motives in this work—the idea of the basement is exceptionally good—but their promise is, for the most part, defeated by inartistic treatment, inasmuch that the total impression of the building, if it can be said to make a total impression, is far from satisfactory. Among the minor features of the design may be remarked the corbeling out of piers with no purpose whatever, and the introduction in the main piers of pediments equally meaningless. These things go far to make the front downright vulgar and offensive, but its characteristic is not vulgarly so much as crudity and unskillfulness."

"The Broadway entrance has already become the theme of the scoffers, and in fact it is a most ridiculous performance. The actual entrance is a small round-arched doorway, very rudely treated, with nothing to mark the impost of the arch, and with the arch not moulded but merely rounded. This is surmounted by the feature that excites public derision. It is a large archway, with its rough voussoirs running up to the top of the granite basement, and the whole structure is projected from the plane of the wall so as to leave the arch without any visible abutment. Moreover, the sandrials rest upon pillars with moulded capitals, and battering as they descend—a most atrocious disposition. The detachment of this archway from the wall that in fact forms its abutment, and its treatment as a separate structure, produces something that, if it were constructed as the design suggests it is constructed, would immediately fall apart. The top heaviness of this structure and its defiance of the law of gravitation give it a very weak appearance in spite of the designer's efforts to make it look strong by the rudeness of its treatment and the ferocious aspect of the huge rock-faced voussoirs."

"It is not, however, by its architectural anomalies that the entrance has excited disrespectful mirth. The transom of the large arch is above the real doorway. It is plainly inscribed, 'U. S. Army Building'; but, lest the illiterate and the foreigner should fail to make out what it is all about, the tympanum of the arch is occupied by an emblematic trophy which is calculated to strike terror into the heart of the Anarchist making his way from Castle Garden to the subversion of our institutions. Here, carved in relief, is an assemblage of ancient and modern weapons of war. Here is a cannon, a mortar, a mail shirt, a spear, a Phrygian cap, two or three cannon balls with bullets neatly balanced on them, and a rattlesnake from whose mouth issues the motto, 'This we'll defend.' Who are to defend it and what they are to defend does not appear. It may be the building, or the rattlesnake, or the collection of junk in general. The modelling of all these objects is that of a boy operating upon snow or plastic mud; the foreshortening and the perspective are Chinese, and the whole performance is more ludicrously childish than anything that has been done in New York since the erection twenty years ago of the preposterous Vanderbilt Memorial on the freight depot in St. John's Park. It is to be hoped and expected that this ridiculous object will be removed as soon as possible."

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held in Washington Nov. 2, Capt. R. W. Tyler, U. S. Army, was made registrar, vice Col. R. N. Hatchelder, U. S. Army, who resigned on account of change of station and General B. C. Card, U. S. Army, was made a member of the council, vice Chief Engr. C. H. Loring, U. S. Navy. The recorder read a paper by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, entitled "A Sketch of Our Second Bombardment of Fort Fisher." Among the applications for membership to be voted for at the meeting of Dec. 7 are Comdr. Yates Stirling, U. S. Navy; Capt. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art.; Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art.; Briton Davis, formerly Lieutenant 2d Cavalry.

At a meeting of the Kansas Commandery, held at Leavenworth City Dec. 1, the following were balloted for: Colonel Z. A. Smith, U. S. V.; Maj. H. McLean Cronkrite, Surgeon, U. S. Army; Major D. McKeeher, U. S. V.; and Messrs. P. I. B. Pink and F. T. Lynch. The Commandery is doing well and now numbers 150 members.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held at Delmonico's Dec. 7, the following applications for membership will be acted upon: Capt. C. D. Rousseau, U. S. V.; Capt. M. F. Sheppard, U. S. V.; T. H. Barry, eldest son of the late Paymaster G. R. Barry, U. S. N.; Surgeons L. McLean, J. J. H. Lore, and C. L. Pardee, U. S. V.; Capt. A. M. Mathews, U. S. V.; Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, U. S. N.; Surg. A. P. Meyler, U. S. V.; J. B. Edson, formerly acting 3d assistant engineer, U. S. N.; Gen. J. T. Lookman, U. S. V.; Col. J. Van Brimmer, U. S. V.; John Watts Kearny, only son of Gen. Philip Kearny; Major B. R. Jenne, U. S. V.; Lieut. L. Johnson, U. S. V.; Capt. O. D. Robinson, U. S. V.; Col. C. W. Woolsey, U. S. V.; Capt. D. H. Johnson, U. S. V.; Col. Richard Irving Dodge, 11th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. G. H. Putnam, U. S. V.; Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav.; Col. D. Waddell, U. S. V.; Col. Jos. Pool, U. S. V.; and H. I. Underhill, Surg. W. M. Smith, U. S. V., will read a military paper of Personal Reminiscences.

At a meeting of the California Commandery in San Francisco on Tuesday of this week, the following were balloted for: Gen. John Myer Brannan, U. S. A.; Bvt. Col. David Perry, Major, 6th U. S. Cav.; Major S. B. Cooke, U. S. V.; Capt. J. Q. Adams, 1st U. S. Cav.; and Allen Smith, 4th U. S. Cav. Capt. Samuel McKeever, 2d U. S. Inf., has been transferred to the Nebraska, and Lieut. R. H. Patterson, U. S. A., to the New York Commandery. An interesting paper on War Reminiscences was read by Chaplain Winfield Scott, U. S. Army.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held Dec. 7, the following applications for membership will be acted upon: Generals B. F. Kelley, J. B. Kinsman, H. Boughton and G. W. Balloch, U. S. V.; Comdr. Yates Stirling, U. S. N.; Col. F. A. Seeley, U. S. V.; Major W. A. Coulter, U. S. V.; Capt. P. A. Lacey, U. S. V.; Capt. C. W. Hobbs, U. S. A.; A. T. Parsons, late Acting Ensign, U. S. N.; Lieut. Ed. Davis, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. F. W. Cushing, U. S. V.; Briton Davis, late Lieutenant, U. S. Cav.; Arthur Yates, son of Col. Theodore Yates, U. S. A. This commandery has now a total membership of 382.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to Mr. Berthold Fernon for Volume I of a very valuable work of which he is the compiler, and which is published by the State of New York. It is the documentary history of "New York in the Revolution, prepared under the direction of the Board of Regents." It forms Vol. XV. of the series of published "Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," edited by Mr. Fernon. It contains a transcript of the proceedings of the Provincial Congress of New York, Committee of Safety, and Convention relating to military matters, and a list of officers and men serving from New York during the Revolution in the Army and Navy. This comprises about 40,000 names, in spite of the fact that the records are defective. Of these 5,011 officers and men served in the Continental Army out of a population of about 150,000. The rest were State troops. In those days every man between the ages of 16 and 50 was required to furnish himself with all convenient speed "with a gun, musket or firelock, and Bayonet, Sword or Tomahawk, a Steel Hammer, Worm, Priming Wire and a fresh fitted thimble. A Cartouche Box to contain 23 rounds of cartridges, 12 flints, and a knapsack agreeable to the directions of the Continental Congress." It was also "earnestly recommended to those above fifty that they provide themselves with the same outfit." The list of names is taken from a MS. "Military Register," purchased by the State from Alexander Neely, a former clerk in the Department at Washington, all returns made subsequently to the year 1781, and some of the previous years, having been consumed by fire with the War Office in 1800. From the preface to Mr. Fernon's interesting volume it appears that the following sums in the old "Continental emission" was paid into the Treasury of the U. S. by the several States on account of their quota prescribed by Congress, March 18, 1780, viz: New Hampshire, \$5,250,000; Massachusetts, \$25,000,000; Delaware, \$2,310,000, their full quota. N. Y., \$2,500,000 of \$2,600,000; Conn., \$9,151,481 of \$22,100,000; N. Y., \$7,905,355 of \$9,750,000; N. J., \$6,836,675 of \$11,700,000; Penn., \$28,454,674 of \$29,900,000; Md., \$9,140,585 of \$20,940,000; Va., \$13,040,376 of \$32,500,000; N. C., \$5,086,861 of \$13,000,000.

At the price of 25 cents the Tidal Division of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has issued a volume of "Tide Tables for the Atlantic Coast for the Year 1888." It is the result of observations accumulated in the progress of the survey during almost half a century. Predictions as to the height of every high and low water are given for Eastport and Portland, Me.; Boston, New York, New London, Conn.; New York and Sandy Hook, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Old Point Comfort; Smithfield, N. C.; Charleston; Savannah; Fernandina and Key West, Fla. Tidal constants are also given for 388 subordinate tidal stations. Their geographical positions are also given, and a table for reducing local to Eastern standard time. We are indebted for a copy of this work to the Branch Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy, Lieut. V. L. Cottam, U. S. N., in charge, Lieut. W. F. Halsay, U. S. N., and Ensign J. F. Luby, U. S. N., assistants, Maritime Exchange, Produce Exchange Building, New York.

The American Newspaper Annual for 1887, issued by N. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, Pa., is published in excellent shape, as usual, and contains additions that increase the value of the work. Its careful and enterprising publishers are always on the alert to secure such improvements as are suggested to them by others or as their own experience dictates. It gives the names of the editors and publishers of each newspaper with their addresses and the subscription price, political statistics and population. There are, it appears, 15,430 periodicals in the U. S., with a total edition of 30,165,220, or one for every two inhabitants. The weekly press issues 18,000,000 copies, or one for about every three people; the monthlies 6,000,000, and the dailies 4,700,000. Every State has its representative. Those who read the Finnish should subscribe for the "Helsingfors Sanomat."

General E. Jardine has had placed at his disposal 200 copies of the edition de Luxe of Army Memories, published by Hart and Van Orx, No. 16 Murray street, a portion of the proceeds going to him personally. General Jardine, who is a great sufferer from the old wounds he received in the Service, has for the past eight months been confined to his house. He has accordingly issued a circular soliciting subscription for the work by mail, and a trust that there will be a general response.

From the press of J. J. Little and Co., New York, H. C. Symonds publishes an abstract of the Elements of Arithmetic arranged in Tabular Form, as used by the pupils of Verdin School, Sing Sing, N. Y., of which he is the principal. They have been found of special use to pupils of moderate mathematical capacity in their preparation for examination at the U. S. Military Academy. Col. Symonds making it his special business to prepare candidates for that institution of which he is a graduate.

Zorah, a love tale of modern Egypt, by Elizabeth Balch, is a story of the Court of the Khedive, full of oriental passion and intrigue, and absorbing in interest. The publishers are Cupples and Hurd, Boston.

We recorded last week the death of Randolph B. Marcy, and we are called this week to announce the death of an officer of the Army of even longer and more distinguished service—Bravet Major-Gen. Wm. H. Emory, brigadier general on the retired list. The two were in the Military Academy together, Emory graduating in 1831 and Marcy in the year following. General Emory's death occurred at Washington on Thursday, December 1. His noble service from the outbreak to the close of the Rebellion, and his long and useful career in the Army previous to that period, require a more fitting testimonial than we have opportunity for this week. He was graduated from the Academy at the same time with Jacob Ammen, Humphreys, Van Cleave, and S. R. Curtis. He entered the service in the artillery, resigned in 1836, and returned to it in 1838 as 1st Lt. top. engr., serving in this position with Kearny's expedition to California. He declined an appointment as major of the 3d dragoons in 1847, but accepted that of major 2d Cav. in 1853, was transferred to the 1st Cav. the same year, and entered the Rebellion as Lieut. Col. of that regiment. He resigned for the second time May 9, 1861, and was appointed five days later as Lieut. Col. of the 6th Cav. He was appointed Brig. General of Vols. May 17, 1862, and Major General Sept. 15, 1865. He was promoted to Colonel of 5th Cav. Oct. 27, 1863; also receiving the brevets for war service of colonel, brigadier and major general, U. S. Army. He was retired with the rank of brig. general July 1, 1876. Gen. Emory was a noble gentleman, and a soldier possessed of the highest sense of honor and duty and true in every respect to the best standards of his profession.

Lieut. G. B. Walker, 6th Inf., U. S. A., left Fort Douglas, U. T., Nov. 25, for California, from which place he expects to come East on leave.



## PROPOSED NAVAL RESERVE.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club has issued in a circular to its members a report of the special committee on a Naval Reserve, submitted at the fifth regular meeting of the club, held Nov. 8, 1887. From this it appears that the attention of the club was first called to the matter by the report of a special committee, dated Feb. 16, 1887. In this report the conviction was expressed that proficiency in seamanship among amateurs deserves, as a rarer knowledge, at least such recognition as is bestowed upon voluntary military training. This accord with the position assumed here, and we are glad to note the zeal with which the Seawanhaka Club has followed up this suggestion. A copy of the report referred to was sent to Commodore Bancroft Gherardi, who acknowledged its receipt in a letter full of sound sense. Considering the need of a Naval Reserve and the sources from which it could be obtained, he said:

The only available body of men, it seems to me, outside of the fishing and coasting fleets or our amateur sailors, the gentlemen of the yacht clubs, who would form a body of intelligent and efficient officers. Your voluntary enrollment as a Naval Reserve, with the exemptions and rules similar to those accorded to the militia of the several States, would prove a service of the greatest maritime strength to the Government in case of war. Your proficiency in seamanship and general nautical knowledge would render your instruction, by the officers of the Navy, in the many duties on board an armed vessel, an easy and agreeable task. This once accomplished, your value would be particularly felt in organizing a naval force from the blue jackets, unfortunately, of nearly every nationality but our own, that find occupation in American bottoms.

The formation of a United States Naval Reserve has long been dreamed of by many, but the small number of vessels at our command, the very limited available appropriations and the transitory nature of sailors generally, even if Americans, rendering it almost impossible to conduct a continuous course of instruction, have all tended to make the enrollment of maritime militia impracticable.

The idea, however, has formally taken shape in a measure, introduced into the U. S. Senate, which not only provides for the personnel of a Reserve, but makes a laudable effort to encourage the building of commercial ships, by granting subsidy under prescribed conditions, that will be capable of carrying an armament and rendering valuable assistance in case of need. Efforts in this direction must be largely controlled by politics, in which the officers of the Navy take little or no part, from force of circumstances due to a continual change of residence, and extended absence on duty abroad. For the necessary enactments to obtain this end we must look to you for assistance, and the few others having a knowledge of nautical affairs, in efforts to man a fleet of armed vessels, to draw the attention of our people to the practicability of drawing upon them for citizen sailors as well as citizen soldiers, and establish a militia of the sea worthy the applause so well won by the volunteer force of the Union in the late war.

A letter was at the same time addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Mr. C. H. Leland asking for the detail of naval officers for instructors, and the moral support which the approval of the Department would give. To this Secretary Whitney replied:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 10, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing a copy of a report of a special committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, on the location and policy of the Club, and suggesting the occasional detail of a competent naval officer to instruct in the theory and practice of navigation, as well as requesting the moral support and encouragement of the Club by the Navy Department, with the view of strengthening the naval service by the formation of a volunteer naval force of officers to be obtained from practical yachtsmen.

In reply I have to state that any method of forming a Reserve which can be called upon to reinforce the Regular Navy, in time of need, will receive the encouragement and moral support of this Department and of the naval service at large. It will probably be practicable to detail officers to instruct members of the Club in naval architecture, the management and navigation of ships of war, gunnery and the use of torpedoes; and as a preliminary, if you will designate a date on which it will be convenient to you, a representative of the Navy Department will be sent to New York for the purpose of conferring with your committee, as to the best methods of attaining this most desirable end.

Very respectfully,  
W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

A conference followed with Comdr. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., who was detailed by the Department for this purpose and the following were arrived at as preliminary conclusions:

First. The whole scheme must be, not of an honorary, but of an essentially utilitarian character, in order to obtain the dignity and value necessary to insure its success.

Second. The yachtsmen enrolled in a Naval Reserve must form a distinct and separate class and be fitted to serve in positions of authority.

Third. The inducements and rewards must be worthy and valuable.

Fourth. The men, not the boats, are of paramount importance.

Fifth. The needs and representation of all sections of the yachting public must be considered.

By advice of Comdr. McCalla communication was opened with Senator W. C. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. To the letter of J. F. Tams, Secretary of the Club, setting forth the purpose in view, Senator Whitthorne replied:

COLUMBIA, TENN., May 20, 1887.

J. Frederic Tams, 7 East 32d street, New York:

MY DEAR SIR: I am indebted to Commander McCalla for the pleasure and interest I have derived from your favor of the 11th inst.

The question of increasing the naval strength of our country as well as that of our commercial marine with the view and aim of extending our commerce and thus placing the United States to the front as a mercantile and naval power, has been one to which I have given much thought and occasional study.

That the United States should occupy a higher rank as a commercial power is not alone a matter of pride, but in my judgment is one of necessity to the increasing wealth and productive labor of our people. Open markets for the products of our capital and labor will secure independence and content to the American workingman—no matter in what field of labor his brain or his mind may be employed. The extension and protection of our seagoing commerce as well as the defense of our coasts requires and demands a navy. The nursery of our sailors is among the "citizen seamen," who are to be found in the merchant marine and in the classes referred to by you. The sailor, as we know, is not, cannot be so quickly educated to an intelligent performance of his duties, especially as a man-of-war's man, as the soldier.

Taking this general view, and believing the plan responsive to the needs of the Navy and the country, and clearly to be within the constitution power of the Government, I resolved to launch the idea of a Naval Reserve, and so formulated the bill you refer to, trusting to others and time for the perfection and success of the measure.

I confess, since reading the Constitution of your Club, the

comments of your Committee, and your reflections, you have suggested to me food for additional thought. I can see the value of such training schools as may be found in Yacht Clubs organized and conducted as yours propose to be, as well as may be, among fishermen and members of the Life Saving Service. So, my dear sir, I will be indebted to you if you will aid me in this direction, or indeed in my own general views by any suggestions or data you have at command.

Permit me to ask, if you can furnish me with an estimate of the number likely, in the event of the adoption of a Naval Reserve policy, to be enrolled as members of the same from the classes you have named.

Again thanking you for your favor,

I am, respectfully yours,

W. C. WHITTHORNE.

As the result of further correspondence with Senator Whitthorne, the following additions to his proposed bill were suggested:

That, in the division of the Reserves into three classes, they should be designated as the Mercantile Naval Reserve, and in the new classes suggested the Fishermen, Life Saving Corps, etc., as the Coast Defence Naval Reserve, and the Yachtsmen, as the Naval Reserve Volunteers; each class suggesting a somewhat different treatment.

In view of the availability of the men of the Coast Defence Naval Reserve, it was intended that their training and drill should be so arranged as to interrupt in the least degree possible, their regular avocations, by suitable arrangements as to time, place and length of drill, and if practicable, to limit as the name implies, their duty to a defence of the coast line. Thus it was hoped to render the service attractive, while the necessary compensation for their time, while under training, might be reduced to a minimum.

At the same time they should enjoy the same privilege as to computation of pay, bounty for continuous service, benefits due to length of service, and the privilege to fly a distinctive flag, under the same conditions as the Mercantile Naval Reserve, as provided in Mr. Whitthorne's bill.

The yachtsmen comprise the Naval Reserve Volunteers, should first be enrolled as Cadets, and within two years of their enrollment must qualify by examination before a proper board for the duties of Ensign, and upon such qualification shall obtain that rank.

That after two years' service as Ensigns, they may qualify for and obtain, the grade of Junior Lieutenants, and Junior Lieutenants after three years that of Lieutenant. But that the number of Lieutenants shall be limited, and that the examinations for this grade shall be competitive in character. Also that this same principle should apply if any higher rank were deemed advisable. It was intended that this limited number of officers of higher rank should act as a board representative of the interests of this branch of the Reserves.

That members of the Naval Reserve Volunteers may be called out for drill during two weeks in each year, and shall be required in addition, to follow such a course of instruction and study as may be deemed necessary by the Board. That they shall receive no compensation except when called out by executive order for active service, and shall then be subject to the provisions of section 7 of the Whitthorne bill. That the same grade of members of the Naval Reserve Volunteers shall be borne upon the Naval List, together with letters significant of the subjects in which they have severally qualified. That they shall wear the United States Navy uniform of their grade, together with a distinctive mark to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, indicative of the Naval Reserve Volunteers. That they shall salute and be saluted by officers of the Navy, but shall in every case take rank after those of an equal grade.

That yachts owned and commanded by members of the Naval Reserve Volunteers shall, in case of war or emergency, be at the disposition of the Government, and that the owners thereof, shall be entitled to compensation as provided in section 4 of the aforesaid bill. That they shall fly an ensign to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, distinctive of the Naval Reserve Volunteers, which ensign shall carry the full rights of, and shall be recognized as a flag of the United States. That the said owners and commanders of such yachts shall be subject to the following regulations and enjoy the following privileges, to wit:

1. They shall report their yachts, together with such particulars as may be required, to the Secretary of the Navy.

2. They shall obtain permission from the Secretary of the Navy, or such persons as he may designate, before leaving with their yachts the waters of the United States, and shall report to him the return of their yachts from foreign waters, and when so returning they shall not be required to make a port of entry.

3. Their commissions as officers shall stand in lieu of, and exempt them from taking out yacht licenses, sea letters or clearance papers.

That any unlawful act or misdemeanor committed under cover of the above mentioned flag of the Naval Reserve Volunteers shall be punishable by dismissal from the Service in addition to the usual legal penalties; and that any person unlawfully displaying the said flag shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

The membership of the special committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club having this matter in charge are A. Cass Canfield, J. Frederic Tams, L. F. D'Oremlieux and Leonard Chenery, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N. They are still actively engaged in furthering the object in view and as progress is made will, from time to time, submit the results of their labors.

On the 18th of October, Commo. Geo. E. Belknap wrote to Capt. W. L. Merry, President Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, an interesting letter on the subject of a Naval Reserve, in which he said: "Our products, our mails, and our ocean travellers should go abroad under our own flag, and, as our policy is to maintain but a small navy in time of peace, the merchant marine should, if for no other reason, be fostered and cherished as the nursery of seamen, from which the Navy could draw in time of war, as was the case in 1812 and 1861. Many ways have been proposed for the resuscitation of the merchant marine, but in what better or more sensible way could the Government promote and foster such vital movement than to encourage and protect the weighty interests involved by the establishment of a 'militia of the sea,' in the form of a Naval Reserve, the ships and steamers of the merchant service to be strengthened for battery purposes, the owners thereof to receive a stated sum for keeping their ships in readiness for Government call; the officers to be commissioned and the men to be enrolled. Said commissions and enrollments to carry with them a certain amount of pay and privileges, and the obligation to perform such duties and to hold themselves in readiness for such drills and inspections as Congress and the Navy Department may from time to time devise and direct."

Accompanying this is a letter from Lieut. Edw. F. Quailtrough, U. S. N., who says: "An excellent incentive to seafaring men might be found in giving preference to such as hold certificates, in manning our revenue and light house steamers, the vessels of the Coast Survey and Fish Commission, and all American steamers and yachts. I am informed that there are at present in San Francisco, at least 50 men who have at some time served in the Navy, and who are now engaged in other pursuits, but who would be glad to have some connection with the Service, and some rendezvous where they might meet together and exchange reminiscences, and have access to nautical works and models."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## DISCIPLINE IN THE MILITIA.

Opinions of the Inspecting Officers from the Army.

THE reports of the officers of the Regular Army assigned to the inspection of State camps last summer contains some interesting comments concerning the impressions they derived as to the excellencies and the defects of the State troops. On the subject of discipline we find the following comments:

Alabama.—2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art. says of the 2d Regt., Col. Thos. G. Jones:

The discipline as administered by the colonel is firm but just. The conduct of the men was, in general, soldierly. The officers, however, seemed to leave many minor cases requiring discipline during camp for correction by the colonel. With the exception of one company, the regiment is in a good state of discipline. A regimental spirit and a desire to improve as soldiers of the Nation and State pervaded the rank and file. The attainment of a high degree of military courtesy in his regiment was one of the main objects of the colonel during this camp. Orders reciting these requirements were published. The confinement of men neglecting to salute was ordered. Indeed, I have never been in a camp with State troops where salutes were so generally rendered.

Of the 3d Regt., Col. S. W. John, he says:

The colonel and lieutenant colonel, both graduates of State military institutions, are strict disciplinarians. Accordingly, during camp, many of the company officers seemed to shift the responsibility for good order and military discipline upon the shoulders of these officers. Captains, as a rule, did not maintain quiet in their company streets after taps. An officer should be in direct charge of each company street for one-half hour after taps, or longer if necessary. The State law in regard to intoxicating liquors was strictly carried out.

Delaware.—Maj. H. S. Hawkins, 10th Inf.:

There was an evident and sincere desire to learn and to help learn, to show ready obedience, to drop all offensive claims to equality, and to regard a thing as right because it was ordered. The regiment has been very recently organized, some of the companies have been only a few weeks in existence, and this first encampment lasted for only seven days. They have accomplished much in that time; more than would have been possible to men actuated by less worthy motives. An entire month is not enough time in which to perfect men in mere drill. The one week authorized by the State of Delaware is barely sufficient to make the different companies acquainted with each other. It presses well for the future of the National Guard that it should have acquired such proficiency in the short time it has been in existence.

Minnesota.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Van Horn, 25th Inf., says of the 1st Troop of Cavalry and 1st Battalion of Artillery in camp at Camp Andrews, under command of Col. W. B. Bend:

The discipline of the command was good. Col. Bend is particular in the matter of saluting and the personal appearance of his men in camp; except in company streets or in tents, blouses were required to be buttoned up. I am sure that 60 per cent. of the command saluted their officers and paid the proper respect by rising and standing attention whenever they passed by. I passed through the camp from one flank to the other daily, and this courtesy was shown by every one I met. Officers I noticed paid the same respect to each other on meeting or passing. Lights were generally promptly put out at taps except in some few cases. Obedience and cheerfulness in the performance of their duties appeared to me to be a marked characteristic. Roll calls were regularly had, the men only fairly prompt in turning out.

Of the 2d Regt., in camp at Maukato, Capt. S. W. Groesbeck, U. S. A., says:

Order was excellent, due in part to the fact that the colonel was an unrelenting worker, filled the day with drills, target practice, and ceremonies, and sent the men to bed tired. No camp of Regular soldiers could have been more orderly than was this camp of Guardsmen.

New Hampshire.—Maj. R. H. Jackson, 5th Art., Bvt. Brig.-General:

The discipline was good. The men behaved admirably. I do not believe there was a single soldier in the guardhouse. There was not a case of intoxication during the five days. The camp at night, as well as in the day time, was quiet and orderly. Military courtesy, was, as a rule, well observed. The police of the camp was carefully attended to. Guard duty was well performed, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Guard being attentive. A good many of the sentinels, being recruits, had very little knowledge of their duties, but they were all anxious to learn and carry out their orders. Guard duty should, however, be better taught at the armories, and capable, well-instructed officers might be detailed for this purpose at every armory. A few lectures and lessons upon this and kindred subjects during the winter season, would, I am convinced, work wonders in bringing the intelligent soldiers of the New Hampshire National Guard to a high sense of the necessity for discipline and instruction.

Ohio.—2d Lieut. E. L. Benton, 3d Art., says of the 1st Artillery Regiment, Col. Louis Smithnight, which he inspected at Delaware:

Discipline of the troops was excellent, and each tried to do his duty promptly and to his best understanding, and at the close of camp soldiers would rise, stand at attention, put on or button up their blouses at the approach of the inspector, the officers reporting result of roll calls at tattoo and orderly. Military courtesy, was, as a rule, well observed, although an order to that effect had been published. There seemed to be a marked military courtesy, which extended through the entire regiment. There was a prompt and cheerful obedience to orders and a self-respecting and prompt response to the requirements of military courtesy, and that deference which indicates consideration for the feelings and respect for each other. By such a spirit as this the regiment cannot fail to be brought to the highest state of efficiency. To this general rule there were, of course, a few exceptions, but it is hoped that those will either follow the example set them or leave the regiment. The standard of this regiment is very high; all are men of intelligence and fair education. There were no cases of intoxication noted, although there was plenty of merrily sport and pleasant frolic after the fatigues of the day. Their conduct and bearing throughout are deserving of the highest commendation; they all seemed to realize that they had come for the purpose of military instruction and discipline, and, although many of them had this as their only summer vacation, they did their duty cheerfully and promptly by the desire to perfect themselves in all the attainments of true soldiers. For the brief time of camp they practiced for days, and the disadvantages under which they labored, I consider the results attained as extremely creditable to them, and their conduct and bearing as extremely creditable to their State.

## THE EARLE GUILD.

THE poor of New York are indebted to Captain F. P. Earle, of the 3d N. Y. Battery, for the establishment of what is known as the "Earle Guild." The Guild will open its doors Thursday, Dec. 1, and enter upon its twelfth year of ministering to the sick and deserving poor, irrespective of creed or nationality, in the down town wards of New York City. Last year the "Guild" distributed thousands of tickets for food, fuel and medicine; also provided ice and



excursion tickets to sick children during the heated term. Every application is investigated at once, and if found worthy, relieved; and every penny received in the way of donations goes directly to the poor and is used for no other purpose, as the "Guild" is under no expense for office rent or salaries. Donations, however small, are thankfully received and all checks made payable to the order of Ferdinand P. Earle, office, 173 Centre street, N. Y.

#### THE THIRTEENTH BROOKLYN.

We congratulate the 13th Brooklyn on the happy settlement of their difficulties by the restoration to the command of that regiment of Col. David E. Austen, who appears to have secured the nearly unanimous suffrages of the regiment, and is undoubtedly competent for the position. Col. Austen received nineteen votes to two complimentary votes for Major Ackerman who was not a candidate. Gen. McLeer, in announcing the result, congratulated the regiment on the election of Col. Austen, spoke of him as one of the ablest officers the National Guard ever had, and promised to give him as brigade commander the most cordial and hearty support. Now let the regiment be entirely unanimous in sustaining the efforts of their old-new colonel to build up the command and we shall have still further occasion to congratulate, as well as to commend them. The election was held at the armory in Flatbush ave., on Friday evening. Col. Austen entered the military service at the age of eighteen as a member of the 8th company of the 7th regiment, and has continued in it nearly ever since, first as a soldier in the field, next as a member of the 47th New York, in which he rose to the rank of colonel in 1863, and afterwards in connection with his present regiment. Colonel Austen has continued in the service since his resignation from the 13th on the supernumerary list of officers and will be probably be transferred by special order to the command of the regiment. His commission will thus date from July 13, 1877, and will make him the senior colonel of the 2d Brigade, and give the regiment the right of line in all brigade formations.

The 13th has always enjoyed a high reputation, but its history during the past year has been stormy, and has naturally interfered with its prosperity. With the return to the regiment of so accomplished and popular an officer as Col. Austen, a new era of improvement and prosperity is hoped for. An election for a lieutenant colonel will probably be ordered soon. The only names we have heard mentioned as probable candidates are those of Major Ackerman and Capt. Powell, of Co. B. It is said that the former will undoubtedly be elected, if he will accept the choice, but his own wishes in the matter are not as yet known.

It is said that Governor Hill will be asked to review the regiment shortly after Col. Austen assumes command and will be given a reception on the occasion. Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, will be guest at the same time.

It is also said that the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage will be the new chaplain.

#### THE SEVENTH N. Y. AND THE U. S. CADET CORPS.

We have the following from a member of the 7th Regiment:

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1887.

In your very complimentary criticism of the inspection of the 7th Regiment, you speak of it as fully up to the standard of the Regular Army. Hope before a great while you can say it is fully up to the standard of the Cadet Corps at West Point, which is somewhat higher in proficiency than the Regular Army.

The Corps of Cadets is a part of the Regular Army, and its standard is that of the Army. The expression used last week in praise of the 7th was made in full appreciation of that fact. The writer well remembers the remark made 20 years ago, by one of the tactical officers on duty at the Military Academy, that in the accurate preservation of company fronts, while changing direction, the 7th excelled the Cadet Corps. "Both," he said, "are perfect, but the 7th is perfect with fronts of 40 men, while at West Point a front of 16 is the usual thing." It would hardly be reasonable to look for such perfection in all ways, in the 7th or in any other militia command, as is expected in the battalion of cadets. The latter is under constant discipline. Its members, presumably bright, and physically perfect, begin their military instruction at the plastic age. They are in the ranks many times a day, and to march in line becomes an instinct with them. Still, they have not been accustomed to marching with company fronts such as are customary with the 7th, and it is doubtful if they would appear as well under such circumstances, without special training for such a test.

#### Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

In resuming command of his regiment, Col. Clark congratulates its officers and members upon the unparalleled prosperity of the organization as exhibited at the annual inspection, Nov. 22, by the presence of 1,018 of its 1,036 officers and enlisted men. The fact that 864 of its officers and enlisted men have qualified as marksmen at Creedmoor during the present year is evidence of the military activity and efficiency of the regiment, and that by thorough drill and proper discipline it continues to merit the confidence of the military and civil authorities, and of the people of the city and State of New York. The rapid increase during the past few years in the numerical strength of the regiment, and the uninterrupted maintenance of its military efficiency and usefulness is due to the fidelity and devotion, both of its officers and non-commissioned officers and privates, and the commandant, while thanking every one who has contributed to this grand result, confidently hopes that by the same generous effort and devoted labor the present prosperity of the regiment may continue in the future.

#### Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

This regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, to receive the decoration for "Faithful Service" and for drill in Brownell Street, Thirtieth. The decoration alluded to has been provided by the generosity of Quartermaster Sergeant David B. Cohen, Co. G, for the purpose of rewarding the several members of the regiment who answered every roll call for duty during the drill season of 1887. One hundred and twenty-five members are entitled to it under the conditions named—in the N. C. Staff; 8 in

Co. B; 6 in Co. E; 10 in Co. C; 9 in Co. T; 11 each in Co. A and K; 12 in Co. F, and 15 each in Co. D, G, and H, and 17 in the Drum Corps.

#### Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

COL. JOHN N. PARTRIDGE, after looking into the needs of the 23d N. Y., to the command of which he has just been restored, communicated the results of his observations to Co. D in a brief speech on Monday evening. He called attention to the fact that the regiment had been reduced since he left it, six years ago, from 800 to 700 members, and urged that recruiting should be actively urged, offering himself a prize of \$100 to the company which shall show at the next annual inspection the largest increase in percentage of membership. He said: "I am thoroughly glad to meet you again and thank you all for your kind attention. The regiment needs a new armory. There was a time when these quarters were the finest any battalion in the State had. But you can all see our need of more room. This is not such an easy thing to get. But remember that all the time that you are swelling our membership roll you are clinching a weighty argument with the authorities for a new building." The Smiths have formally accepted the nomination for Lieut.-Colonel. An election will soon follow. The regiment is ordered to the armory in full uniform Dec. 3 for parade.

#### ARMORIES FOR THE N. Y. REGIMENTS.

At a meeting of the Armory Board held Nov. 25, the Mayor maintained that under no circumstances should the appropriations of \$300,000 each for the armories of the 8th and 23d Regts. be exceeded. Architect Thomas explained that he had modified his plans to such an extent that he believed that the 8th Regt. quarters could be built for less than \$300,000. This modification, however, necessitated the use of alternate wood and iron trusses, and the Board objected, urging that the roof of the building should be as thoroughly fireproof as it is possible to make it. On Mr. Thomas's representation that to substitute iron for the proposed wooden trusses would add more than \$10,000 to the cost, it was ordered that bids for the work be advertised for at once.

Then Architect Post told of changes in the plans of the 23d Regt. armory, which would bring the entire cost within the appropriation. He had lopped off some items of furniture which the members of the regiment had asked for.

"Let the boys hold a fair, such as the 7th gave," suggested the Mayor, "and they can buy all the pretty things they want." He further urged that there be no more delay in getting to work on the structure.

A letter from Ames E. Eno was read, offering the use of the skating rink at Broadway and 7th avenue for the 2d Battery until May 1 next, free of charge, and after that for five years at an annual rental of \$8,000. This was referred to a committee consisting of Gen. Fitzgerald, Col. Clark and Commissioner Coleman.

#### INSPECTION OF THE FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.

THE 14th Regiment was inspected Monday evening, Nov. 21, at the armory on North Portland avenue, by Col. McGrath and Lieut.-Col. McLewee, of the State staff, and Maj. John, inspector 2d Brigade. The percentage present was 81.53, as compared to 84.99 last year. The following are the figures:

Regiments.	Present.			Absent.		
	Off- cers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Off- cers.	Enlisted Men.	Total, Agg.
F. and S. ....	10	..	10	..	..	10
N. C. S. ....	..	11	11	..	..	11
A. ....	2	41	43	..	5	48
B. ....	1	36	37	1	11	48
C. ....	2	40	42	..	5	47
D. ....	2	36	38	..	12	50
E. ....	3	50	53	..	7	60
F. ....	2	48	50	..	..	50
G. ....	1	38	39	..	22	56
H. ....	2	34	36	..	13	49
I. ....	2	30	41	..	4	45
K. ....	3	40	43	..	7	50

Last year's inspection gave 33 officers and 454 men present, a total of 487, and one officer and 35 men absent, an aggregate of 523.

Co. F, Capt. Pocon, commanding, had the full strength present, thus scoring 100 per cent.

#### VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THE veterans of the 7th Regiment are establishing an Armed Reserve Corps, in connection with the uniformed battalion of the 7th Regiment Veteran Association, and the first company will soon be organized. The corps will consist of two companies, which may be increased if necessary requires, to be attached to the uniformed battalion, making the number of the companies of the latter 12. The companies are to elect their own officers, who shall hold their positions as long as they perform active service, the additional Major to which the battalion would become entitled, to be elected by the armed corps and have control over that body. Any member in good standing of the Veteran Association is eligible for membership in the new corps, and duration of time in the corps shall be voluntary. The uniform is to be simple and serviceable, and probably will be adapted from the present uniform of the battalion, with some modifications. A fund for the purchase of arms and equipments is to be provided. The corps will also have a bugle corps. The idea in forming the corps is to have it available in case an emergency arose in the city, owing to the dangerous classes that are making their homes in New York. It is hoped that the movement will stir up veterans of other regiments to organize similar companies and make up full regiments.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

The athletic entertainment and reception to take place at the 12th Regiment armory, 62d Street and 9th Avenue, New York, on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, promises to be of unusual interest. In the varied programme of walks, runs, tugs-of-war and bicycle races, a very large number of athletes will compete—among whom are the best athletes in the country. Besides the large entry list from New York City, a number of entries have been received from other States and cities. The bicycle race and tugs will be especially interesting.

The Chicago Daily News says: "This so-called unemployment, so far from having been of any value, wherever to Chicago, seems only to have afforded an opportunity to certain local martinetes and tuff-tufters to air their absurd little vanities." The Chicago Guardian adds: "The West Side Driving Park is deserted by all save a few watchmen and nothing remains of our late money-making humbug except a receiver, a thoroughly disgusted lot of creditors, and a pile of tents, blankets, etc., etc., which can be purchased at a very low price."

On Dec. 10, of the 47th N. Y. held its 20th annual reception at the armory on Thanksgiving eve, under the charge of the following committees: Entertainment Committee—21 Lieut. W. H. Coughlin, Chairman; Sergt. W. C. Marshall, Corp. James F. Goodwin, Privates Charles P. Jung and Willie Perry. Reception Committee—Capt. Willoughby Powell, Chairman; ex-Capt. E. A. Baldwin, Lieut. J. J. Jennings, ex-Capt. E. M. Smith, 2d Lieut. W. H. Coughlin, ex-Lieut. C. W. Held, ex-Lieut. W. T. Lane. Floor Committee—Sergt. H. E. Kinkel, Floor Manager; Corp. James F. Goodwin, Assistant Floor Manager; Corp. H. B. Baldwin, Privates W. W. Wickes, Charles Jung, C. A. Williams, Charles Hudson.

The 32d N. Y. will give a series of promenade concerts at the armory during the winter, the first of which will take place on Dec. 17. A regimental review and presentation of badges, etc., will also be a feature at the entertainments.

Lieut. D. S. Appleton, of Co. B, 12th N. Y., owing to ill health, will, it is thought, have to resign. The members of

the company are loth to part with Lieut. Appleton, who, besides being a "good fellow," is an excellent officer. The company needs a live and popular 1st Sergeant if they ever expect to get to the top of the list. It is very much regretted that ex-Sergt. Biss could not be induced to come to the front once more.

Schools of instruction for commissioned officers in the 71st N. Y. will meet under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Denison as follows: Dec. 12, Jan. 2, Feb. 12 and March 12. Schools for non-commissioned officers will meet as follows: Dec. 9, Jan. 12, Feb. 10 and March 9. Maj. Downs and Adj. Tilden will act as instructors.

The officers of the 11th N. Y. have under consideration the adoption of a new uniform for the regiment. It is thought likely that the 60th N. Y. will hold its regimental balls this season either at the Metropolitan Opera House or Academy of Music.

Co. D, 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., will give its fourth annual entertainment and reception on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, 1887. A dramatic performance, The Alpha, will be given under the direction of Mr. Edward Murphy. The company is under the command of that efficient officer, Capt. B. S. Barnard, who has built it up to its present standard by constant attention to duty and intelligent direction. Co. D now has a membership of 161.

The 7th Regiment, N. Y., boasts of 43 sharpshooters this year, with scores ranging from 47 down to 42, against the record of 23 last year. This shows that the improvement in this regiment has not only been in grinding out marksmen but that a healthy stimulus has been given to rifle shooting in general. The leading scores this year were made by Sergt. W. J. Underwood, Lieut. E. F. Young, Captain W. H. Palmer and Private Geo. L. Hoffman.

#### CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

In G. O. No. 37, Sacramento, Nov. 10, the new A. G. of California, R. H. Orton, gives the following detailed direction as to the regimental schools of instruction:

As there will be no battalion or company drills required during the month of December of this year, it is hereby ordered that during the first half of the month schools of instruction be held as follows: In regiments and battalions, schools for commissioned officers, to be in charge of the senior officer present, and also for non-commissioned staff officers to be in charge of a commissioned officer to be selected by the regimental or battalion commander. In companies' schools of non-commissioned officers, to be in charge of one of the commissioned officers, to be selected by the company commander; provided, that in unattached companies, or in companies of the Fifth Regiment, and Sixth and Seventh Battalions, company schools of commissioned officers may take the place of battalion schools. It is further ordered that the junior officer, or non-commissioned officer present, shall keep the minutes of the school, giving the date, time of assembly and adjournment, the names of those present and those absent, with their excuses, if any, and the subjects discussed, a copy of which is to be sent to these headquarters immediately after the school is held, through the proper channel, and intermediate officers are requested to endorse thereon such suggestions, or opinions, as may occur to them as pertinent to the subject.

At these first schools, the instruction will be confined exclusively to the school of the soldier, without arms.

It is suggested that general officers also assemble their staff officers from time to time, for the purpose of instructions in the duties of their various departments and positions, on parade and in the field.

The appointment of Wm. J. Wiley as Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief has been revoked to permit him to accept the Captaincy of the "Waterman Rifles," at San Bernardino. H. W. Carroll has been appointed in his place.

An election for Colonel of the 5th Infantry Regiment was held at brigade headquarters Nov. 23. Lieut.-Col. Donahue was elected Colonel. Col. Wilder, of the 2d Art., presided.

#### NEW JERSEY.

G. O. No. 9, Headquarters First Brigade, N. G., N. J., Nov. 25, directs that commanders of regiments and battalions arrange as follows during the drill season of 1887 and 1888, there shall be one drill in each month, by each company of their respective commands, devoted exclusively to a careful instruction in the duties of "sentinels and military honors and obligations," as embodied in G. O. 7, Adj.-General's Office, Trenton, N. J., July 23, 1885. Under the head of military honors and obligations will be included salutes with the sword, by commissioned officers, as upon review. Brigade staff officers will be detailed to witness these drills and report the result of their observations to the Brigade Commander.

(Reported for the Baltimore Sun.)

#### MARYLAND.

YESTERDAY the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association received a delegation from the 5th Maryland Regiment, comprising Col. Charles D. Gaither, Capt. J. Frank Supple and Capt. Frank Markoe.

Col. Gaither stated that the visit was to ask the moral support of the association in support of the 5th Regiment. Perinist aid was not asked, but it was shown how the good will and countenance of the association would greatly advance the interests of the regiment.

Capt. Supple said in Chicago the anarchists were only successfully handled when the militia were called out; the police could not handle them. In 1877 the 8th Regt. saved Camden Station from destruction; yet some of the gallant youths who served in the ranks were docked by their employers for the six days in which they were serving in the State. The idea of a militia force being maintained by the State is now endorsed by all. The recent affair in Trafalgar Square, London, shows the good of the militia. Rioters hate the police, but drop away when the militia appears. The merchants of New York built a \$250,000 armory for the 7th Regiment.

Capt. Markoe explained that the militia man is exempt from jury duty, and that a man is liable to more jury duty than 50 exactions of the militia. Capt. Markoe's company numbers 56 men. When ordered to Philadelphia by the Governor 16 of them were threatened with dismissal by their employers if they went; yet not one of these same employers would dismiss a clerk for doing jury duty. The militia are sworn to do police and soldier duty when required, under penalties of fines and imprisonment, and are enlisted for three years. Soldiers cannot be organized in time of need. The preparation must be in advance to make the troops effective. The beautiful discipline shown by the 5th at Camden Station was the effect of long years of training. The law allows the regiment 600 members, yet it has but 400. A day or two since a merchant ordered a clerk to give up the 5th or quit his service. The men of Maryland have a way of making the law of soldiers. Let the merchants encourage the military spirit.

The following resolution was offered: "Resolved, That we tender our moral support and hearty encouragement to the military organizations of the State, and we are willing to have our employees connect themselves with the State militia."

German H. Hunt moved that all would vote for the resolution, and that it would be adopted unanimously.

Skipwith Wilmer, of Barton and Wilmer, gave an account of what he witnessed in the Illinois Legislature, and the readiness with which large sums were voted there for the maintenance of State troops. The militia is not only a ready for riotous disturbances, but it is a preventive. The minute a man goes into the service he feels that he is part of a great body, and has no disposition to make trouble. It would be a good thing not only for clerks, but for others to join the militia. The young men who go into the militia only ask an approving glance. If their employers do not encourage them, what are they to do? State troops are not needed often, but when needed they are badly needed.



Wm. H. Adams, of Adams and Buck, declared that anarchy exerted a wonderful influence in the large cities. In New York he saw a large body of men parade in behalf of social disorder. The United States flag was carried furled and draped with black. Black flags floated to the breeze. The drums, rattles and transparencies made the blood boil. This procession was on account of the punishment of the Chicago anarchists. In view of such things, it is the duty of all to encourage the militia, for the time is coming when their best services will be needed.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

We are glad to see that the Boston Globe is urging the importance of regimental armories for the Massachusetts militia upon the good people of the Trimountain City—for a city set upon a hill, or three of them, should not be hid, but should shine as an example for all others. As the Globe justly says: If the military establishment of the State is to be maintained, the matter cannot be much longer delayed, in the interest not only of efficiency but of proper economy. The militia long since ceased to be a mere parade body, playing at soldiering with only a love of display for its interest. It now has a distinct and useful mission. It is in the first instance a school where military instruction, mental as well as physical, can be obtained, while in the second place it is the reserve police power of the State, held for the purpose of aiding civil authorities in the maintenance of order as against possible tumult in the contest of factions. That such a force should be supplied with all needed agencies within reason to promote its efficiency goes without saying, and the most needed of these agencies at the present moment are regimental armories where battalion drill can be held as frequently as company drill under the command of the colonel and the other field officers.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

LT. JOHN BIGELOW, JR., U. S. A., made his first appearance in public as a militiaman at the parade in Washington on Thanksgiving day. So well satisfied with the parade, he issued an order complimenting in the highest terms the different commands.

The 1st and 4th Battalions, D. C. militia, are consolidated to form the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and the 2d and 3d Battalions to form the 2d Regiment. Pending the appointment of regimental field officers, each regiment will be commanded by the senior battalion commander. G. O. No. 17, Washington, Nov. 25, provides that until further orders the bayonet and bayonet scabbard will be discarded as a part of the soldier's regular equipment. Front-sight covers will remain on the pieces; arms will be stacked with the swivel. Commanding officers are authorized, however, to order the occasional uncovering of front sights and the temporary use of bayonets and bayonet scabbards for the sole purpose of instruction.

WALTER (to departing guest)—Do you know, sir, that you remind me forcibly of the Spaniards at the capture of Grenada?  
Departing Guest—How so?  
Walter—You give no quarter.

#### THE ADMIRAL THANKS THE MAYOR.

MAYOR FITLER has received the following communication from Admiral Vignes, of the French flag-ship *Mineure*:

Hon. Edwin H. Fitler, Mayor:

SIR: At the moment when the *Mineure* is leaving the waters of the Delaware to continue her voyage, I am happy to express to you that I have been touched with the hospitality so cordially extended by you to the flag of France, which I had the honor to conduct to your port. The principal clubs of Philadelphia, and the citizens of this great city, have rivalled in their attentions towards the Admiral and officers of the *Mineure*. Our sojourn here has been marked by a series of receptions, manifest proof of the sympathetic feeling of the population towards France. I fulfil a very agreeable duty in assuring you of the warmest thanks, as well in my own name as those of the officers placed at my orders. We carry away to our country, allied to yours by a lasting bond of friendship, the precious remembrance of the welcome which we have had extended to us in Philadelphia. I beg you, Mr. Mayor, to accept for yourself and also transmit to the inhabitants of this great city, which you govern with so much distinction, the expression of our gratitude from the Admiral and officers of the *Mineure*.

I have the honor to be, most sincerely yours,  
C. A. B. VIGNES.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anxious.—The 4th District, Maryland, will be vacant in 1891.

C. A. L.—See answer to "A Reader" in JOURNAL of Nov. 26, p. 343.

Fur.—The Equipment Board, Q. M. G. O., now consists of Gen. J. G. Chandler and C. G. Sawtelle and Capt. J. F. Rogers.

Franklin.—At the completion of the first motion of "rest on arms" should the right hand be grasping the small of the stock with the back of the hand in the rear of the piece or with the back of the hand in front? Tactics do not say. Ans.—Right hand grasping the small of the stock, back of the hand to the right.

H.—Should an emergency arise whereby a military post would be left without a commissioned officer present for duty, and the command of the post be unprovided for, it would undoubtedly be the duty of the senior non-commissioned officer in the order of grades laid down in par. 10 of the Regulations to assume control.

T. H.: Can you inform me as to the following question: Inspection of a regiment, no band being present. When the regiment is passing in review, the bandmaster being one of the non-com. staff, where is his position? Ans.—In the absence of the band, the bandmaster would not parade. His position would probably be in the sutler's store.

C. L. B. says: I enlisted June 12, 1863; was I entitled to a portion of the \$5 allowed for clothing by G. O. No. A. G. O., Nov. 22, 1863? Ans.—Yes. You were entitled

to a pro rata division of the \$5 from July 1, 1863, date on which the additional allowance took effect, to June 11, 1864, date on which you completed the first year of your enlistment.

General Guide: 1. When a regiment is turned over to the colonel by the adjutant, does the colonel acknowledge the "present" by lifting his cap or hat? I see it done. Is there any authority for it? Ans.—The colonel should return the salute with the right hand. See Par. 361, Dutton's Tactics.

2. Are general guides and markers relieved from the ordinary duties of camp? Ans.—They are excused from such duties as might interfere with their attendance when the battalion is formed.

Militia: Which of the following is regulation in executing an "order arms" from a carry? 1. At the command "order" to execute the first motion, and at the command "arms" the second. Or is the command "order arms" given and then executed? Ans.—The first motion should be executed at the word "arms."

2. Is it proper to give the command "to the rear, march," in column of four, or can it only be executed in company front? Ans.—It is entirely proper, under decision by the War Department, and by provision of tactics.

N.—There are three Military Geographical Divisions, viz: Atlantic, Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield comd'g; Pacific, San Francisco, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard; Missouri, Chicago, Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry. There are eight Departments, viz: East, Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y.; Maj.-Gen. Schofield comd'g; California, San Francisco, Maj.-Gen. Howard comd'g; Florida, Omaha, Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook; Arizona, Los Angeles, Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles; Texas, San Antonio, Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stapley; Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Brig.-Gen. John G. Bon; Dakota, St. Paul, Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Ruger; and Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Brig.-Gen. Wesley Merritt.

Pena asks: A soldier is tried by G. C. M. for selling public property is acquitted: the reviewing authority disapproves acquittal. Does this make the soldier ineligible for appointment of Post Q. M. Sergt. under Par. 5, G. O. No. A. G. O., 1863? Ans.—The charge against the soldier was wholly removed by the finding of acquittal of the court. No charge "stands against him" in the language of G. O. No. 2 of 1865, since that favorable verdict. The soldier is, therefore, eligible, notwithstanding the adverse action of the reviewing authority, which was the judgment of one individual only, formed after reading evidence, the hearing of which brought alive, possibly thirteen, other individuals to an opposite conclusion.

Q. J. B.—Ans. 1. See answer to "Wisconsin" in this column. 2. The question and answer you refer to, we suppose, the following, which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 3, 1887: "2. In forming double rank from single in column of fours is it necessary to give the command 'forward' after the movement is completed? Ans.—No. See the commands laid down in par. 248 in connection with par. 249." You seem to have misunderstood our answer, which is entirely correct, and does not contravert your argument. If the company commander desired to move the column of fours forward, he would do so by the command "forward—march," of course, but otherwise it would not be necessary for him to give that order.

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Troop E.—Upton's Tactics saying in one part "that file closers are commissioned and non-commissioned officers," and in another "that the positions of file closers are occupied by lieutenants and sergeants," it would, of course, be the sergeant's duty when a skeleton four exists in the rear rank, and a command is given whereby single rank is formed either in column of fours or company front, to order the skeleton four in the line of file closers, until the double rank is resumed. In view of the above, should a corporal, when instructed to fall in the line of file closers deem it his duty to order the skeleton four in the line of file closers, same as the sergeant? I hold that a corporal is not officially a file closer and, therefore, not responsible for a sergeant's duty as such. In the above case there was no sergeant or lieutenant near the corporal at the time and he was put there by falling in after the company had formed and failed to execute the action until so instructed. Ans.—Placed in the line of file closers, the corporal in question was acting as a sergeant, and should perform the duty of a sergeant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### MATTERS IN ENGLAND.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Nov. 15, 1887.

SUCH a scene has not been witnessed in London for many a day as at the attempted meeting in Trafalgar Square last Sunday. The country is ringing with it, and no doubt important results will follow from the Government suppression of the meeting. When Parliament meets the question will come up and lead to angry debate, and I should not be surprised if the Government were to get a defeat and perhaps be forced to resign.

Nothing seems to excite the English people so much as the suppression of public meetings, and the interference of Government with the popular right of meeting to discuss public events.

In this case I think the Government are considerably in the right. Trafalgar Square is in the centre of the West End, is a very much frequented square, surrounded by large and important buildings, and close to the great hotels and valuable

shops. Such assemblages as have met there for weeks past are very injurious to trade, troublesome to the ordinary traffic of the city, and dangerous to safety of property and passengers. I doubt if such things would have been permitted to take place so frequently in any other large city of either Europe or America. I don't believe Mayor Hewitt would allow it in Union or Madison Square, or Mayor O'Brien in P. O. Square or any other square in Boston. There are plenty of places in London where these meetings could have been held without objection, or interference with other people's rights; but the agitators selected Trafalgar Square just because of its situation, and because their occupation of it caused the greatest amount of annoyance to every one else, and therefore thought that their events and grievances would be "sooner attended to." The right to meet there will have to be fought out in the courts, and it will probably result that there is no legal right whatever. But there is so much poverty in London this winter, and such want of work and so many starving unemployed and so much discontent and uneasiness amongst the great lower classes, that the Socialist orators have an easy audience to work upon, and they are doing their best to stir up strife.

I was much interested in reading the account of Lieut. Zallinski's gun. It must be very destructive and very effective against stationary objects, but is it equally useful against moving ones? Could he hit a vessel going 15 miles an hour? If he can, it would be all up with the vessel; but can he? I am glad to read of every new warship that is being built, and trust in time you will have a respectable Navy, but what your coast wants are forts and heavy guns also, and I hope in time you shall have them. At present the coast and the seaports are as good as defenceless, and you can't afford to leave them so much longer.

I am very curious to see what the result of the conference will be over the fisheries. Of course it is unauthorized, and the Senate is not bound in any way

to adopt its recommendations; but if it hatches out a feasible plan, which the people generally approve of, and which commends itself to the country, the Senate will have to accept it. Mr. Chamberlain is very much discredited, but he is an able man and may be successful notwithstanding. I hope he and Mr. Bayard and the others will find a modus vivendi that will settle all the present difficulties.

QUINTUS.

#### NEW NAVAL CLASSIFICATION.

THE new method, says the *St. James' Gazette*, of classifying her Majesty's ships which appears for the first time in this month's official *Navy List*, is, to say the least, peculiar and somewhat comical. Whether an alteration was needed we are not in a position to determine; but to lump all the vessels heretofore known as armorclads, turret-ships, ironclad rams, frigates, belted cruisers, corvettes, torpedo-boats, etc., etc., under the two heads only of "battle-ships" and "cruisers" is most confusing to a landsman, and possibly not too simple of comprehension to a sailor. The battle-ships are divided into three classes; but it is difficult to guess at the characteristics which decided the authorities in arranging these classes, since we find together ships of such different values as the *Alexandra* and the *Anson*, the *Nelson* and the *Neptune*, the *Superb* and the *Sanspareil*, the *Temeraire*, and the *Trafalgar*; while, unless our naval correspondents are wrong, not one of the battle-ships in the third class is fit for the line of battle at all. The cruisers are also divided into three classes; but here again we find the *Imperieuse* and the *Shannon* linked together in the first class; and in the third such odd contrasts as the *Briek* (a steel 17-knot torpedo cruiser) the *Caroline* (a composite 18-knot corvette), and the *Diamond* (a wooden 12.5-knot frigate). It looks as if we are to have no more ships like the *Polyphemus* and *Hecla*, from the way in which these vessels are classed; and it is strange to learn that in the whole British Navy

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### FOREIGN ITEMS.

DURING 1888 \$4,000,000 will be expended on the Holstein Canal. Of this Prussia contributes \$2,000,000, and the other German countries the rest.

DON JUAN, father of Don Carlos, of Spain, died last week at Brighton, England. Don Carlos claims that by the death of his father he becomes the legitimate king of France, as well as of Spain, by virtue of his place in the Bourbon family.

As ONE result of the report of the Committee on Organization and Administration of the Manufacturing Departments of the Army, Woolwich Arsenal and its outlying branches are henceforward to be placed under a central authority.

THE total cost of the harbor defences of New Zealand up to the end of the financial year was £155,243, which includes the amounts paid for land, buildings, etc., but not for guns, ammunition, and torpedo-boats, the cost of which amounts to £153,583. Up to the present the total expenditure has been £308,826.

THE Moscow Gazette in an article on the relations between England and Russia, continues the attack upon Germany, and invites England to abandon her jealousy of Russia regarding India, come to a thorough understanding with Russia upon all questions, and turn her attention to Germany as a dangerous competitor of England by land and sea.

THERE has just been perfected by a Lieut. Krudinow, of the Russian Engineers, a portable apparatus for intercepting not only telegraphic, but telephonic, messages in war time, and which can be used by any one who can cut the enemy's line and make the communication. Upon setting some clockwork going the instrument automatically transcribes any messages that may be passing, and it has successfully stood a long series of practical tests.

LETTERS from Hong Kong give particulars of a typhoon which swept over the China Sea on Sept. 17, about which time the *Wasp* was supposed to be lost. The island of Hoi Ling, containing 30,000 inhabitants, was struck with terrific force. Over 1,000 persons were drowned, and fearful devastation to shipping and property was caused. Near the island of Chik Lung, ten miles from Yung Kong, three vessels foundered, and thirty-two lives were lost.

THE Archduke Charles has resigned his important command in the Austrian Army.

A CHINA correspondent states that a memorial has been submitted by the viceroy of the Two Kwangs and the governor of Kwangtung recommending the establishment and endowment of a naval and military school at Canton, and the selection of a board of suitable European officers and professors, with a view to the training of young men for the service of China.

THE complete introduction of the new light haversacks and equipments into the German Army must, by order, be terminated at the end of March next year. The recruits presently and hereafter summoned to the flag have been warned to purchase beforehand the small effects and necessities on the regulation pattern, to conform with the kits adapted for storage about their bodies.

THE first of the new Russian ironclads in the Black Sea, the *Catherine II.*, is now ready for active service, and has been attached to the squadron at Sebastopol, of which she will become the flagship. She has 18 in. of armor, and is equipped with six 12-in. and seven 6-in. guns; her displacement is 10,180 tons. Her two sister vessels, the *Tchemme* and *Sinope*, are almost ready for service also.

RUSSIA is undoubtedly bringing forward large masses of troops toward both the German and Austrian frontiers, says a foreign correspondent. The *Berlin Post*—which is a steady-going, well-intentioned, Bismarckian paper—declares its belief in a Russo-Austrian war as imminent. The Austrian papers have pooh-poohed the thing, but Austrian stocks went down all the same, and they have not appreciably recovered since.

In his annual address before the English Society of Civil Engineers the President, Mr. Bruce, spoke at length of the results of the labors of Bessemer, Neilson, Siemens, Cowper, and others, which have brought steel from £60 to £25 per ton, and pig iron to about half its cost in 1837. This brought him to the enormous strides in marine architecture and engineering which have followed the metallurgical developments, touching especially upon the increase in the size and speed and comfort of ships, and the great strides made in the construction of marine engines and boilers. Few things indeed are more remarkable than the developments which have become possible in these directions as a result of the metallurgical achievements of a comparatively short period.

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Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable log cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-bags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious fumes, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

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An Austrian inventor, Herr Schulhof, complains that M. Lebel has taken his invention from a pattern of a repeater submitted to him by Schulhof when Lebel was military commandant of the firing practice while at Chalons. The decision of a court of law is promised as a consequence, but according to a Vienna letter, Herr Schulhof, in turn, has to encounter the protest of Herr Mannlicher, who asserts that the Schulhof repeater includes many details of working that he claims for his own idea. Herr Mannlicher has already commenced proceedings, and has obtained an order for the seizure of all the incriminated firearms in the Schulhof factories. If the Lee Arms Co. do follow they can show that the Mannlicher idea has been taken from their gun.

The Czar of Russia has committed to degradation to the ranks the sentences of the 18 young officers who were convicted of engaging in a revolutionary conspiracy and sentenced to exile in Siberia.

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#### BIRTHS.

FAGAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 1, to the wife of Capt. Louis E. Fagan, U. S. M. C., a son.

#### MARRIED.

DEWEY-TYLER.—At the Post Chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 8, by Chaplain T. W. Barry, U. S. Army, Asst.

ant Surgeon WILLIAM D. DIXIE, U. S. Army, and ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Lieut. W. W. Tyler, 18th U. S. Inf.

ECCELSINE—GARCIA DE TEJADA.—At New York City, Nov. 26, THOMAS C. E. ECCELSINE to FIEDAD GARCIA DE TEJADA, daughter of the late Gen. Rafael Garcia de Tejada.

HAMILTON—ROBY.—At Montroseville, Ohio, Nov. 23, Capt. F. H. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, to MARY WITHERELL, daughter of Henry M. Roby.

IVES—MEGEATH.—At Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22, Lieut. FRANCIS JOSEPH IVES, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, to MILDRED ELIZABETH MEGEATH.

KRAEBS—WRIGHT.—At Newark, N. J., Nov. 23, Mr. ROWLAND P. KRAEBS to Miss MINA WRIGHT, sister of Lieut. W. M. Wright, 2d U. S. Inf.

#### DIED.

GRANGER.—At Lancaster, Ky., Nov. 6, Mrs. MARIA L. GRANGER, daughter of the late Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army.

SANFORD.—At Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 15, of consumption, IDA EWING, wife of James A. Sanford and sister of Major E. S. Ewing, U. S. Army.

SMITH.—Nov. 27, at West Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Col. RICHARD PENN SMITH, of the 1st Pennsylvania (Cavalry) Regiment.

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THE December number of LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE opens with "From the Ranks," another brilliant military novel from Capt. Chas. King, whose "Deserter" in the May number won widespread admiration. "Prof. Cadmus's Great Case," by Albion W. Tourgee, is the first of a series of short stories of mystery, complication, and detective ingenuity to be published under the general heading "With Gauge & Swallow." Each story is complete in itself, though all revolve around a common centre of interest.

In addition, Miss F. C. Baylor contributes a delightful bit of humor, "The Drum-Major;" Lucy C. Little an entertaining and valuable sketch of "Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt," with personal reminiscences; Janet Edmondson, formerly of the Boston Ideals, an amusing account of "My First Appearance;" and there are essays by Ella Wheeler-Wilcox, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Bessie Chandler, Mary Parmele, etc.; entertaining "Gossip" and "Book-Talk."

The addition of a complete novel to the regular magazine miscellany has proved a great popular success, and will be retained during the coming year. Novels are promised from so brilliant an array of writers as AMELIE RIVES, EDGAR SALTUS, WM. H. BISHOP, BRANDER MATTHEWS, JULIA MAGRUDER, MAUD HOWE, MRS. A. L. WISTER, and others.

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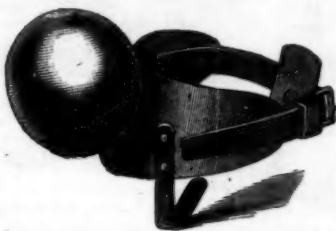
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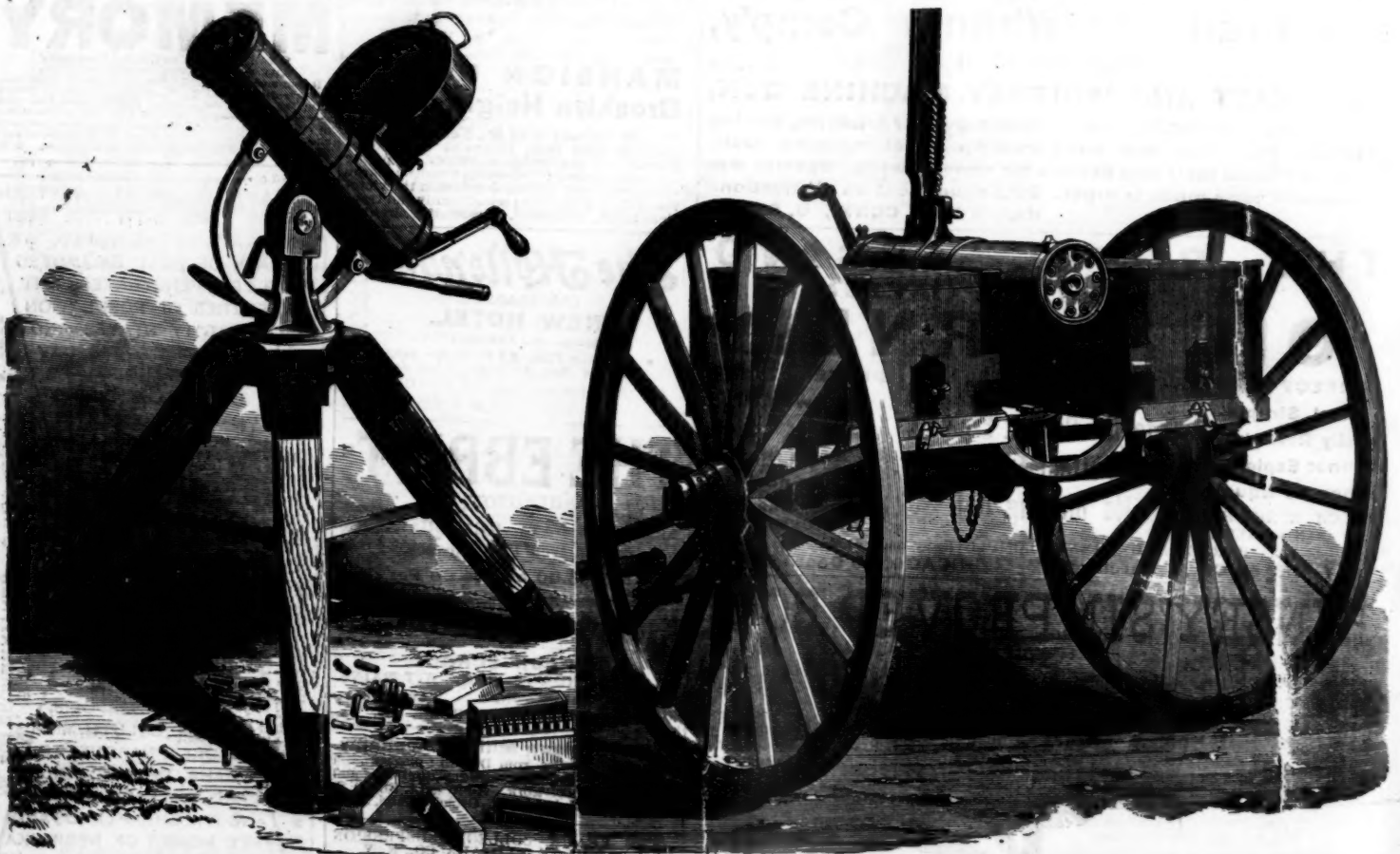
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